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The Chicago Tribune.

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SECOND EDITION.

MAKES THE MEN SICK

Unsanitary Condition of the Government Building.

ABOMINABLE VENTILATION.

Employes Kept Either Shaking with Cold or Perspiring.

THE PLUMBING LIKEWISE BAD.

Much More Space Needed for the Post-Office Department.

LOUD CALLS MADE FOR A NEW STRUCTURE.

There is trouble at the Government Building in regard to the sanitary arrangements. In some places there is no ventilation, and in others there is nothing but ventilation. There is complaint that the plumbing is not all that it should be, and that the janitor service is not perfect. Hence a big sick-list.

"I think," said Mr. McGrath, Superintendent of Carriers, "that every clerk in the Post-Office is complaining of headache and a general feeling of dullness. I have a headache myself."

"So have I," said Mr. Hubbard, Assistant Postmaster.

And that was the refrain throughout. In addition, Mr. McGrath reports the sick-list as being extraordinarily large.

"It is the lack of ventilation and the unevenness of the heating," he said.

"The furnaces," said Mr. Hubbard, "are run according to the months and not the weather. During a cold-season month we go under a full head of steam, no matter what the weather really is."

"And we can't put up the windows," said Mr. Mamer, Collector of Internal Revenue. "They are all stuffed up with cotton, so that they are useless."

"But there is a remedy," said Mr. Hubbard.

"What?" asked THE TRIBUNE man.

"Tear down the building and put up a new one."

This suggestion was seconded by nearly every one in the building. Commissioner Hoyne thought that would be the ultimate solution of the question, and Superintendent Bailey of the construction department agreed with him. From cellar to attic it was the opinion that the building is not half large enough for the needs of Chicago. Mr. Hoyne held that the post-office should have a building by itself.

But the sanitary condition of the building is the matter of pressing importance, and the Post-Office Department is the worst off.

WORKING IN A HELL-HOLE.

"Really," said Mr. Hubbard, "it does seem sort of tough to make a man pass a civil-service examination for the privilege of working in a hell-hole. As far as we are concerned the plumbing seems to be fair, although the closet facilities are not adequate. Our force is much larger than was bargained for when the building was erected.

"But the ventilation is the great problem. In our own office we seem to have no way of regulating the heat. If we have a cold spell we freeze; if the weather is mild we roast. That's not conducive to health. But we're in luck compared with many of the clerks."

Mr. Hubbard was right, as a tour of the Post-Office showed. Mr. Howard, Superintendent of the registered mail department, who has an office on what was formerly the east portico, pointed to the windows as evidence of the drafts that circled about his head. The soot on the windows had drifted into little banks, showing how the wind blew around the edges of the window proper. The sills were similarly streaked.

"The ventilation may be all right," said Mr. Howard, "but the room can't be heated on a cold day. Yet if it's warm we're apt to suffocate. We can't regulate the heat. We've got to take what we get."

The carriers' and distributing departments, however, were the worst of all. They seem to be absolutely devoid of ventilation, being in the center of the building, with no outside windows. It is crowded to suffocation, too, and the air is close and foul. It would give one a headache to be there two hours, not to speak of working there all day. The air is actually oppressive, and it is a disgrace that any one should be obliged to work in it.

CAN SHAKE HANDS WITH THE SEWER.

"But come down stairs," said Mr. Hubbard. "That's where the clerks can shake hands with the sewer."

The simile is not far-fetched. Mr. Hubbard pulled up a round iron cover to a little tunnel and all sorts of vapors arose.

"That's direct from a sewer," he said. "Maybe it's healthful, but that is not my opinion. If a man wants to go to his death why not let him do so without passing an examination? But in regard to the heating here—come with me to the steam-room."

As the reporter and Mr. Hubbard went north through the big apartment nine feet below the street level, lighted only by electricity, there being no windows, the heat steadily increased. The reason for this was discovered when the engine-room was reached at the north end. The heat was intense there.

"This is the steam-room," said Mr. Hubbard. "Now come down the track with me to the plunge. There is about as much difference as there is between the steam-room and the plunge in a Turkish bath."

The track is built after the style of a miniature railroad. Trucks are run on it to carry bags of mail from the chute at the south end where the newspaper mail is dumped in. The chute is not large enough to let in any great amount of light, especially as it is curved, but it is large enough to let in a big draft. It could be felt all the way up the track. Men were working in their shirt sleeves at one end of the room and with their coats and hats on at the other.

"Maybe that's healthful," said Mr. Hubbard, "but it's not my impression that it is. Men have to go from one end of the room to the other constantly, and there is no way of shutting off the draft. The temperature of the room can be evened up only in one way."

"How?"

"Well, it might be constructed differently in a new building."

Commissioner Hoyne had something to say on this subject also.

"We don't live far enough East," he said. "New York is only a few hours from Washington. If New York wants anything it can go down to Washington and see to it if necessary. If we lived nearer Washington we would get a new building. We haven't room enough now. The building should extend to the street, and there shouldn't be so much space wasted. We could be just as comfortable if our ceilings were not a couple of thousand feet high."

PROMISES FOR NEXT SUMMER.

"The trouble in the Post-Office will be alleviated next summer," said Mr. Bailey. "Plans are already in for improving the ventilation. It is intended to have cold air pipes so that fresh air can be turned in when desired and the temperature can be kept more even. But I admit that the building is not large enough."

The ventilation system, if successful when put in, will not solve all the difficulties, however. As understood, the proposed change is only for the Post-Office Department. The offices on the floors above will still lack all means of proper ventilation in winter unless some change be made.

"Just look at these windows," said Mr. Mamer. "They are all clogged up with cotton, and there is no way of regulating the heat that we understand. We have simply got to take what we get, whether too much or too little. Then there is another cause of complaint, and that is the janitor service. I don't believe they have enough janitors. The windows are dirty, and then in these offices we have portable washstands with slop-jars beside them. These jars are not emptied with any regularity at all and frequently overflow."

The plumbing seems to be defective, especially on the upper floors, although many claim not to have noticed it. United States District-Attorney Ewing, when asked about the plumbing, simply said:

"Go into that room."

There was a decided odor.

"I don't know where it comes from," he said, "but it comes. It is mild today."

Some of the men having offices in the building complain of the plumbing, and some say they have noticed nothing wrong, but all admit that the Post-Office employés have a hard time of it.

And nearly all complain personally of the heating and ventilation.

THE SAME OLD COMPLAINT.

"We don't suffer much on this floor," said Capt. White of the Railway Mail Service, who is on the fourth floor, "but it is hard to keep the temperature right."

"We are sometimes roasting up here when they are freezing down-stairs," said Inspector Stuart. "Of course, this uncertainty of temperature affects us all more or less and is not conducive to health."

"But the worst thing about the building," said Mr. Hubbard, "is the lack of space. We are crowded now, and yet the World's Fair will probably nearly double the amount of mail. Think of the amount we will have to handle for firms that will start agencies or branches here. Think of the publications that will start up. Think of the advertising we will have to handle, and we haven't room enough now."

If all the occupants of the Government Building were drawn up in line and the question asked, "What would you do with the building?" there would hardly be a dissenting voice in the answer, "Tear it down."

"It is," said one man, "not adequate, it is badly ventilated, it is badly arranged, its sanitation is bad. It is a disgrace to the city and a menace to the people who have to work in it. It does not properly serve the purpose for which it was erected, and it is detrimental to health."

INVESTIGATING MINNEAPOLIS ALDERMEN

Further Testimony in the Examination of Charges of Boodleism.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 12.—[Special.]—The developments in the Aldermanic investigation yesterday served to call out a large number of politicians and sightseers at the Council Chamber this morning. City Clerk Haney, who was charged yesterday with having proposed a bribe, sat at the table with the committee, with his lawyer by his side. He said: "I do not care to say anything for publication at this time. My lawyer has instructed me to say nothing. I don't think that it is right for any man's character to be besmirched on hearsay stories."

T. S. Varnum, the reporter who wrote the story for the *Times*, gave a number of rumors of boodling he had heard of. One was that $10,000 had been put into the Council during the street-car franchise fight. Another was that it had cost the Globe Gaslight company $5,000 to get its contract. Of these he had no proofs, however. F. H. Shaw of the lumber firm of Shaw & Elliott was the first witness today. He testified that he had no conversation with any one about the use of money in connection with securing Aldermanic influence in getting the vacation of the street desired. He said that it was possible that he had had conversations with his partner, Mr. Elliott, as to the use of money with the Aldermen of the First Ward, but if so he had no recollection of it. He said he would rather never have the improvement made than that money should be used in that way. Mr. Elliott refused to be sworn without a subpœna.

A. M. Scott told of being approached by Ald. Sterling of the Eighth Ward to get $500 from the property-owners for the narrowing of Hennepin avenue for the benefits they would get. Part was to go into the ward fund and part to the Alderman. Mr. Sterling claimed this was entirely outside of his Aldermanic duties and he had a right to engage in such a speculation. Ald. Cole finally took the stand and corroborated President Johnson's testimony given yesterday. The investigation will continue tomorrow.

CAUSE OF THE LARNED BANK FAILURE.

Too Much Money Invested in Real Estate at Boom Prices.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 12.—[Special.]—From a prominent attorney of Larned some particulars were learned today of the causes which led to the failure of the State Bank, which yesterday suspended payment. The story is almost a counterpart of that of the failure of the Abilene bank. Capt. Clark Gray, the President, was supposed when this bank started to be conservative and not likely to go into speculations. When the boom of three years ago struck the country the stock of the bank was increased to $300,000 and sold at 20 per cent above par. The officers had overestimated the demand for money and, not liking to have it lie idle, went outside to small towns near Larned and invested it in real estate at boom prices. The bottom dropped out of the boom and town lots purchased at fancy prices were scarcely worth $20 an acre.

Within the last year close observers discovered that the stock was depreciating in value, and holders were anxious to unload it. Some time ago the officers of the Larned Electric Light company got to borrowing money from the First National Bank, ostensibly for use in their own business, their notes being indorsed by Capt. Gray. It is now claimed that this money was really used to keep the State Bank afloat. At a recent meeting of the Directors of the First National Bank President Rush was instructed to loan no more money on Capt. Gray's indorsement. This precipitated the crisis. A representative of the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City visited Larned and the result was the bank yesterday suspended business. The assets are given at $71,000; liabilities, $33,000. Thirteen thousand dollars, including the claim of the Bank of Commerce, is secured by preferred notes. The $57,000 left and quoted "doubtful assets" is said to consist chiefly of the depreciated real estate above referred to.

MISSOURI'S NEW STATE TREASURER.

Lon V. Stevens Appointed to Succeed Noland—The Latter's Shortage.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 12.—[Special.]—Gov. Francis this afternoon appointed Lon V. Stevens of Boonville State Treasurer. That gentleman arrived here this morning and was ready with his bond. He will take charge tomorrow morning. The report of the investigating committee is ready, but will not be given out for the reason, it is said, that the Governor does not wish the finding made public until Mr. Noland's bondsmen shall have paid into the Treasury the amount of his deficit. The exact shortage is $32,718.

ARKANSAS TOWNS BADLY FLOODED.

Considerable Damage Done by the High Water of the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 12.—[Special.]—Reports from Arkansas and points along the Lower Mississippi show a most alarming state of affairs, and it begins to look as if the present flood would far surpass that of 1882 both in magnitude and extent of damage. In Arkansas the White and Black Rivers are higher than ever known before. At Batesville the entire town is several feet under water and at that point the White River has risen thirty feet and is still rising at the rate of six inches an hour. The Black River is ten feet over its banks and at Black Rock the business houses are flooded to the depth of from six to eight feet. No loss of life has been reported, but the damage to property is great, particularly in the sawmill districts.

Advices from Greenville, Miss., state that Capt. Young, Chief Engineer of the Government fleet, has just returned from an inspection of the Arkansas levees, and reports that they are in imminent danger of breaking, and cannot stand more than six inches more water. As it is still raining it is out of the question to think of saving that section from being submerged. He desires it to be published, so that all may be warned of the impending danger. At Arkansas City the river is still rising, and the levee in front of the town is in danger of going. It is believed that nothing can now prevent an inundation.

MARION, Ill., March 12.—[Special.]—Owing to the continued heavy rains of Monday night, Tuesday, and Tuesday night the waters are higher here in Williamson County than they have been known to be in years. Bridges, fences, etc., have been washed away. The Paducah division of the Cairo Short Line has suffered from the floods, as bridges, trestles, and roadbed have been washed away from a number of points on their line between Carbondale and the Ohio River. No trains had arrived up to 7 p. m., and it is doubtful if they get to making regular time again for two or three days.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 12.—[Special.]—The river here reached the high-water mark of 1882 at noon today and is still rising. The highest point on record is now reached. Rain is pouring down incessantly. The levees below here are holding out bravely. The few breaks reported were soon closed by the Government forces. So far all is safe. The reports of damage in the Tensas basin and below here are gross exaggerations.

Three or four hundred families in and around Nashville had to leave their homes and seek higher ground.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 12.—[Special.]—The rise in the water all along the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf was double today what it was yesterday. Up to this time there have been no crevices save that at Sappington, a few miles above Arkansas City. Official warning has been promulgated that the Arkansas levees can stand the pressure but a few hours longer, and all the people are notified to remove their stock to places of safety. At midnight tonight the above the mark of the highest water on record. Street Commissioner Leche says that the city levees can stand only a foot more rise.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—Special river bulletin:

The stage of the river at Cairo, Ill., today is 43.8 feet. The water has risen half a foot in the last twenty-four hours and one foot in the last four days. The conditions are favorable for a further rise. Within the next five days the rivers will approximate the highest known water, 53 2-10 feet.

There has been an extensive break in the main levee at Alsatia, thirty-nine miles above Vicksburg, on the west bank of the river. The Arkansas at Little Rock has risen 6¼ feet in the last twenty-four hours.

The present prospects are that the stage of the river from Cairo to Vicksburg and below will be one of the highest known. Without desiring to create general alarm in the valley of the Lower Mississippi, yet it would seem that the coming stage of water warrants the removal of stock and such other property as would be destroyed by an extreme flood.

THROWN DOWN A HIGH EMBANKMENT.

Passengers Traveling Over a Canadian Road Terribly Shaken Up.

PEMBROKE, Ont., March 12.—The morning train from North Bay and Mattawa, which passed here this forenoon an hour late, jumped the track one mile beyond Graham's bridge, ten miles east of this place. All the coaches, including first-class, second-class, Pullman, and dining, went completely over a twenty-five-foot embankment, and now lie with their wheels in the air. Mrs. M. Munroe, mother of John W. Munroe, a contractor, received fatal injuries; Mr. Mackay, a lumberman, was cut about the head, and all the passengers were badly shaken up, and many had ribs and other bones wrenched and broken. The dining-car waiters were thrown about violently. The cook was fatally hurt and the waiters are badly bruised. The engine remained on the rails, but all the rest of the train was wrecked. There were about thirty passengers on the train. The accident was caused by the rails spreading. Among the passengers on the train was a convict in charge of a bailiff. He was chained to a seat, and when the car turned over he hung in mid-air. He managed after considerable effort to free himself and then went to the assistance of his keeper and helped him from the wreck. A gentleman who saw the accident says the train went over like a huge wave and snapped the telegraph poles like pipe-stems. Doctors have arrived at the scene of the wreck from Cobden and Pembroke.

AFTER A MINNEAPOLIS PREACHER.

The Associated Reform Church of New York Gives Dr. Burrell a Call.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 12.—[Special.]—The Rev. David James Burrell, the popular pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, has received a call from the congregation of the Associated Reform Church of New York, offering him a salary of $10,000. Dr. Burrell left Minneapolis for New York last evening and will preach to the flock of the Reform Church next Sunday before deciding whether to accept or reject the offer. When Dr. Burrell was in Florida a few weeks ago the congregation of the Reform Church made him an offer, which was refused, but the New York churchmen would not take "no" for an answer, and last Sunday six members of the Reform flock came from New York to hear Dr. Burrell in his pulpit.

At the conclusion of the sermon they made him another and more liberal offer. The doctor decided to go East and look over the field. The New York church also offers him a six months' trip to Palestine before taking charge of the new church, and this, with the addition of the liberal salary, may induce him to accept the call.

READY TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE STRIP.

A Local Company Organized at Caldwell, Kas., to Invade the Cherokee Country.

CALDWELL, Kas., March 12.—It has leaked out in this city that there is really a local company organized to invade the Cherokee strip in the near future and locate several town sites. Promoters of the scheme say they will not wait for the President's message, and they are confident that once there the President will not eject them. Several desirable town sites have been picked out and platted. The date of entering has not been decided on. Capt. Burbank from Oklahoma City is here investigating the reports that cattlemen were disobeying the President's order and shipping cattle into the strip.

PRÆCIPE, NOTHING MORE.

SILENCE THE PROGRAM ALL AROUND IN THE PAUL-WACHSMUTH CASE.

The Plaintiff's Attorneys Will Say Nothing Except That the Case Is Sensational and Will Be Pushed—Her Brother Is Likewise Silent—Miss Paul Herself Declines to Be Interviewed, but Says Her Claim Is Just.

That innocent præcipe! If it could have heard all the guesses shuttle-cocked about yesterday as to its true meaning its decorous legal face might have changed color. Why wouldn't people be satisfied with its simple statement that Jennie M. Paul had summoned Louis C. Wachsmuth before the United States Circuit Court for breach of promise—damages $100,000?

But they wouldn't.

"You see, it's only a præcipe," said a lawyer, who is also a society man. "Why wasn't a full bill filed? I can't believe Miss Paul is bluffing for money, I know her. The reason, then, is because she hesitates to tell the whole story at once. Her lawyers would, of course, have preferred to start the action with the bill. But they have considerately led their client before the public veiled, and they will not remove the veil until the progress of the case compels it. She is a refined, sensitive woman. She has determined for a principle, or revenge of the heart, if you will, on a course which involves a martyrdom of notoriety. Her lawyers may at least shield her until she reaches the pyre. In the meantime Miss Paul will have learned to nerve herself to stand it."

"A bachelor who is noted among his gayer friends for several narrow escapes of his own had a different reason for thinking Miss Paul's case was not fully expressed by the præcipe.

"My, $100,000 damages!" he murmured, over his breakfast paper at the Calumet Club. "That can't be merely for a broken heart. There's such an overstock of broken hearts that the article's cheap. Ah, me! 'Baby Bunting' asked $100,000; but, then, her injured affection was the smallest item in the account—old 'Coffee' Arbuckle was a brute. Miss Patrick of Cleveland asked only $50,000; and young Flagg was richer than Louis Wachsmuth. And $50,000 was all Cora Maize struck Harry Warner for in Baltimore. Sara Althea Hill—well, Senator Sharon owned a half dozen gold mines, and California ideas don't go here, anyway. Set it down that Miss Paul intends to swell that præcipe to make it fit the damages."

TO PROVE A SENSATION.

Mr. Parkhurst, who has active charge of Miss Paul's case, corroborated the floating suspicions that the præcipe was a mere means of breaking gently to the public another big court sensation.

"We are not blackmailers," said Mr. Parkhurst. "When we say our client has been damaged $100,000 we mean it. The fact that her claims against Mr. Wachsmuth are put at so large a figure carries its inevitable suggestion. I can say no more."

The details of this "suggestion"—its time and place, as it were—could not be learned yesterday. Mr. Wachsmuth did not appear at his wholesale clothing house. Mrs. Paul, the plaintiff's mother, was not at home, and the servants at No. 4203 Oakenwald avenue were under instructions not to disclose where she was. Charles Paul, the plaintiff's brother, was attending to business at the defendant's store; but he declined to say more than indicate that his sister's case was a serious one. "I work for Mr. Wachsmuth," he said. "He has always treated me well, and I think I have pleased him. I propose to continue working for him. But business is one thing and my sister's suit is another. I sympathize with my sister. I think she is right. The case is a grave affair to her and to the rest of the family. Occupying the position I do I do not care to say more than enough to show where I stand."

The nature of the correspondence between Miss Paul and Mr. Wachsmuth, which her lawyers are said to hold, came in for its share of gossip.

"The letters will make 'rich' reading," said one who claimed to know.

"They are only invitations to social affairs and answers to invitations," said W. J. Hynes, counsel for Mr. Wachsmuth.

Thus the case stands. The general impression that it is to result in the next great trial with which Chicago is again to interest the country is deepened by the fact that Mr. Hynes and Mr. Mills, after their colabor in the Cronin case, are to be pitted against each other, as they were in the Carter divorce suit.

MISS PAUL WILL SAY NOTHING.

She Declines to Talk, Except to Say That Her Claim Is Just.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—[Special.]—Miss Jennie M. Paul is stopping with friends in Washington. Her sister, Miss Mary Paul, is a clerk in one of the departments, and both ladies are under the roof of a former resident of Chicago. Mrs. Paul was here till about ten days ago, when she returned to Chicago, called there, it is understood, by the legal proceedings her daughter was about to begin. Miss Jennie Paul arrived unexpectedly in Washington Sunday night and since her coming has remained in seclusion. She has read the newspaper reports about her suit against Mr. Wachsmuth for breach of promise, but is unmoved by anything that has been said. She has persistently declined to be interviewed, but when informed tonight of the claims made by Mr. Wachsmuth that the only letters she had from him were mere notes of invitation and that he never promised marriage, she replied with spirit:

"No matter what claim may be set up by the defendant as to the merit of my suit against him, when the case comes to trial the public will appreciate more clearly than at present the truth of my allegations."

The dispatch published this morning was the first intimation that her friends received that they had in their midst the heroine of a romance. Both young women are admired for their force of character, and no one seems to doubt that the suit will be pressed vigorously.

SOME QUEER INSURANCE TRANSACTIONS.

Companies Doing Business Without Corporate Existence or Capital Stock.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., March 12.—[Special.]—Jesse and James Shackle, whose dwelling and store burned at Morristown, this county, a few days ago, had $350 insurance in the American Fire-Insurance and Banking company of Lynchburg, Va., whose agent here is John W. Crum. The company, it now appears, has no corporate existence, capital stock, or assets, and has no license from the Auditor of State to do business in this State, nor has Crum any license from the County Clerk to act for said company. Crum claims to be acting for G. M. Mayer & Co., Room 32 Imperial Building, Chicago, who are said to be organizing similar companies all over the country, having organized a dozen already, the Fairfax Insurance company of Alexandria, Va., and the Eagle Fire-Insurance company of Lisbon, I. T., being of the number. Civil and criminal proceedings will be commenced against Crum, the law providing a penalty of $1,000 fine and imprisonment.

Death of Mrs. Skinner at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 12.—[Special.]—The wife of Mr. Benjamin Skinner, one of Chicago's pioneer hotelkeepers, died in Chattanooga yesterday. Mrs. Skinner was 64 years of age, and has lived in this city since her husband's demise. She made many friends here who deeply regret her death. The lady's remains will be taken to Chicago for burial, where she will be placed in the family vault by the side of her husband. Mrs. Skinner was one of the best-known ladies of Chicago, and her many estimable qualities made her a host of friends.

SHE'S OLD ENOUGH TO KNOW BETTER.

TO INAUGURATE THE EXPOSITION IN 1892.

The World's Fair Committee Finally Decides on That Date—Other Changes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—[Special.]—The last material modifications in the World's Fair bill have been made. The new bill which is just completed differs in several important particulars from all other measures. The final and most radical change in it is bringing the date back to 1892 and making no reference to 1893. The exact language is: "That in the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus an international exhibition of arts, sciences, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, and sea, be held under the direction of the United States International Commission, a corporation to be created by this act for such purpose, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, to be inaugurated in the year 1892." By using the language "inaugurated" the way is left open for holding the Fair in '93, but the provision that the public opening should be May 1, '92, is stricken out.

When the bill was delivered by the Chicago committee to the sub-committee of the House tonight much surprise was expressed at this change. Col. Davis, however, had insisted that Chicago should not be put in the position of seeking postponement. This change back to '92 is carried out in the provision regarding the opening of the Fair by the Federal commission. Another radical modification is in curtailing the Federal commission of the extensive supervisory powers heretofore granted it, making the commission much more powerful than the Illinois corporation.

The new bill says the local corporation shall secure and tender a site and the buildings to be erected thereon for the purposes of the Exposition. The entrance fees and charges and all matters affecting the public and the exhibiters shall be fixed and determined by a majority of the Federal Commissioners. This curtails the power of the Commissioners as heretofore interpreted or contemplated, and increases the jurisdiction of the corporation to what are considered necessary limits.

The financial requirement now is that the Illinois corporation must satisfy the Federal commission that it has $5,000,000 bona fide subscriptions, with $500,000 paid in, and further that it is able to furnish an additional $5,000,000 by bonds or otherwise as soon as required for the actual necessities of the Fair.

Col. Davis tonight said: "The Finance Committee has been here and done its work in the most satisfactory manner. Mr. Gage and Mr. Young's services here at this time were indispensable, and they did much to satisfy Congress that Chicago was abundantly able to redeem any and all pledges made during the canvass. Messrs. Gage and Young impressed on the minds of the Congressmen the fact that Chicago not only realized the importance of the situation but had the resources to make the Fair a grand success."

Messrs. Gage and Young left for Chicago this morning.

MUSICALE AT SENATOR HEARST'S HOME.

His Washington Residence Thrown Open for the First Time This Season.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—[Special.]—The evening of Mi-Carême was marked by a musicale at 4 o'clock this afternoon, given by Mrs. Senator Hearst, whose magnificent new residence on New Hampshire avenue, near Dupont Circle, was then thrown open for the first time this season. The gathering this afternoon was held in the gorgeous music-room, where the guests were seated about the walls on divans and on chairs arranged in rows. The musicians, Mr. Richard Ferrer and his sisters, the Misses Ferrer of California, came to Washington for the occasion. The hostess wore a gown of light bronze green brocade with plaiting of plain satin, trimmed with moss green velvet, and was assisted in receiving by her guests, Miss Hillyer of California, Miss Florence Bayard, and Miss Nellie Biddle. Tonight Mrs. Hearst entertained a party of young people, who enjoyed dancing in the music-room.

TO PRESERVE THE ADIRONDACK FORESTS.

The New York Legislature Makes an Appropriation for the Purpose.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 12.—[Special.]—The first step toward securing the entire Adirondack section for the State forest preserve was accomplished today when a bill introduced by Senator Sloan became a law. This provides for the Forest Commission, with the consent of the Land Board, to expend $25,000 in the purchase of land within the forest preserve owned by companies or individuals which the State holds under tax title. The State owns absolutely about 800,000 of the 4,000,000 acres of the Adirondack territory.

New York City proposes to expand herself like the frog by swallowing the City of Brooklyn, Staten Island, Long Island City, and Westchester County. This would give New York a territory eighteen miles long and forty miles in circumference, and will make its population almost equal to that of London. A bill for the annexations has been introduced into the Legislature.

INFORMAL DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE

President and Mrs. Harrison Entertain a Company of Eighteen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The President and Mrs. Harrison gave an informal dinner at the White House tonight to a company of eighteen. The guests were: Senator and Mrs. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Cheney of New Hampshire, Representative Anderson of Kansas, Senator and Mrs. Spooner, Mrs. Studebaker, Senator and Mrs. Frye, Representative and Mrs. Morrow of California, Representative and Mrs. Ketcham of New York, Senator and Mrs. Platt, and Senator and Mrs. Blodgett.

DAKOTA'S LOTTERY SCHEME DEFEATED.

After a Desperate Fight the Octopus Was Strangled by the Young State.

BISMARCK, N. D., March 12.—[Special.]—By the decisive vote of 34 to 23 the House has just laid the Louisiana lottery scheme on the shelf. All the afternoon Senator Spencer, Alex McKenzie, and other lottery leaders had boasted that the vote in the lower body would stand 43 to 20 in their favor, and the enemies of the iniquity were so "rattled" as to believe the measure would be passed. The afternoon ballot in the Senate, resulting 18 to 11 in favor of the measure, incurred their fears, and when the House met this evening there was greater excitement at the Capitol than at any previous time during this remarkably sensational session. The battle came on the motion of Representative Stevens to recall the bill sent to the Senate after it was indefinitely postponed three weeks ago. The war of words was short but acrimonious and the vote a total surprise to everybody. All the anti-lottery votes stood firm, and seven Representatives who had voted for the original bill deserted the Spencer forces. The lottery men played every card for all it was worth. They secured the Seed Wheat Commission, and through it offered to furnish the needy farmer 250,000 bushels of wheat without interest, to be returned after the crop was harvested, bushel for bushel, and if the crop failed the debt to be canceled. This was to be followed by the Lottery bill raising the amount to the State to $150,000 per annum.

The dual proposition was a dazzling bait to catch the few needed votes for the lottery, and, failing, the lottery people will now attempt to shift the whole responsibility of the failure to get seed wheat upon the minority and the State Administration, and openly make the history of today the issue of the coming campaign. Thus ends the great struggle of the Louisiana octopus to fasten itself upon North Dakota. Its future in the new State is hopeless. The popular feeling has probably been somewhat misjudged. Owing to the skillful manipulation of the schemers when the Sandager bill was first introduced the outside world was led to believe that the one want of the State voters was the siren of Louisiana. In the general hurrah many people at first announced their adherence to the project without a second thought of what curses the lottery would bring it. The State was in financial straits, and the only idea was to get money to relieve pressing necessities. The lottery question will not be prominent in the fall campaign. A discussion of its merits on the stump would mean its annihilation, and cannot be successfully hidden behind any other issue.

WISCONSIN MINERS GO ON A STRIKE.

The Improvement in the Market Leads the Men to Demand Higher Wages.

HURLEY, Wis., March 12.—[Special.]—At an early hour this morning the timbermen, trammers, landers, and miners, who work on company account at the Ashland Mine, went out on a strike. This action followed that of the trammers at the Norrie Mine last night, and today both mines have practically been idle, and 3,000 or 4,000 men have been on the streets of Hurley and Ironwood waiting for a settlement of the trouble. The trammers at the Norrie Mine went out for an abatement of what is called the company's percentage, which has been ten cars deducted from every 100 trammed, and this is to pay for candles and other supplies used by the miners.

The trammers at the Ashland demand an increase of two cents per car—from 16 to 18 cents. The timbermen want an increase from $1.85 to $2 per day. The landers want 20 per cent advance and the miners working on company account demand that the company percentage for candles, etc., be remitted.

Thus far the strike has been quietly conducted, but it is feared that the dissatisfaction will extend to nearly all the mines on the range unless a general advance of wages is made. The workmen base their claims for an advance of pay on the improved condition of the iron market. The managers of the mines claim that the men made no demands for an increase of pay before going out, and on that account they are not disposed to treat with them. A miners' union will be formed at once, to include every miner on the range.

Latest reports say the men at the other mines will go out tomorrow on the demand for more pay.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 12.—[Special.]—President Curry of the Metropolitan Iron and Land company, which owns the Norrie Mine, has gone to the mine to attempt a settlement of the strike. H. S. Hazelton, Secretary of the company, said the dissatisfaction was confined to about 100 trammers who demanded an increase of pay which the company was unwilling to grant. "Trammers are paid according to the amount of ore they handle," said Mr. Hazelton, "and those at the Norrie receive as high wages as are paid at any mine on the range for the same work. In fact, our men get more than is paid at some of the mines. The trammers at the Norrie averaged over $2.25 each per day for the month of February. There is no dissatisfaction among the miners, and work was suspended only because no ore could very well be hoisted."

DESTRUCTION OF A VILLAGE BY A CYCLONE

All the Buildings of Excelsior, Tex., Demolished—Several Persons Severely Injured.

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 12.—[Special.]—A cyclone struck the Village of Excelsior, fifteen miles south of here, early yesterday morning, demolishing completely every house in the place, but strange to relate no one was killed, although seven or eight persons were severely injured. A mother and three children were blown a distance of fifty feet and fell in a bean uninjured. Two stores and a large mill and cotton-gin were torn to pieces and the fragments scattered far and wide.

JAY TURNS A TRICK.

Discovery of the Wall Street Wizard's Little Joker.

ALL RIVALS ARE FROZEN OUT.

Gould's Monopolies Threaten to Defeat the Government Plans.

MAY DEFEAT THE POSTAL SCHEME

Mr. Wanamaker's Pet Project Endangered by Frye's Funding Bill.

EXTRAORDINARY PRIVILEGES PROPOSED.

NEW YORK, March 12.—[Special.]—A little joker has been discovered in the Union Pacific Funding bill now pending in the United States Senate. It is supposed that this was intended to defeat the Government postal telegraph scheme which is being urged by Postmaster-General Wanamaker. Under the act of Congress of 1862, granting a subsidy for the construction of an overland railroad and telegraph line, the Union and Central Pacific railroad companies are required to give equal facilities to all telegraph companies. The directory of the Union Pacific company, however, consists largely of the same persons who are directors of the Western Union Telegraph company. For this reason, and at the dictation of the "Little Wizard of Wall Street," the telegraph facilities which the Government intended should be enjoyed by the public generally have been refused to all rivals of the Western Union monopoly. But the Government has a big lien on the Pacific railroads and their telegraph lines on account of the subsidies granted for their construction and because it guaranteed their bonds.

After years of legislation there is no immediate prospect of a settlement of the debt, which now amounts to many millions of dollars. Being a creditor to such a great extent it is but natural that the Government should try to get some direct benefit out of the subsidized lines, although it is not generally understood the construction and operation of a United States postal telegraph company would be much simplified by the immediate use of the lines of the Pacific railroad as an important part of the proposed system.

It would give the Government lines from the Missouri River to the Pacific. From Kansas City it would give a trunk line the entire length of the State of Kansas to Colorado via the old Kansas Pacific railroad, which now forms a part of the Union Pacific system, to Denver, and thence to a connection with the main line starting at Omaha and traversing Nebraska, Wyoming, and Utah to Ogden. The Central Pacific line starts there and passes through Nebraska and California to San Francisco.

There is some question as to whether the Government would have a right to utilize the telegraph lines of all the branch roads built by the Union Central Pacific company out of their earnings, besides those of the leased roads.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker, who is very much interested in having his pet project carried out and adopted by Congress, fully understands the advantage of using the lines of the subsidized Pacific railroads. He was startled last week when his attention was called to a little scheme of Gould, by which he was to be headed off. It was pointed out to Mr. Wanamaker that the passage of the Frye funding bill for the extension of the Union Pacific's debt to the Government would seriously interfere with the postal telegraph. Section No. 3 of that bill provides for the removal of all Government control of the Union Pacific. That would permit the Western Union to retain its monopoly of all the Union Pacific's wires without any hindrance whatever, because it would be a practical, if not absolute, relinquishment of all claims against the railroad for the public interest. It became apparent to the Postmaster-General that Sec. 3 of the bill at least would have to be beaten, and stormy scenes in the Senate Committee on the Pacific Railroads have been the result. As Gould practically controls the Board of Directors of the road it will be impossible to make the railroad company accept any bill that does not contain this provision. But this Administration is committed to the Postmaster-General's scheme, so the whole bill may be defeated.

BURCHELL HELD FOR TRIAL IN OCTOBER.

Little New Testimony in the Preliminary Examination at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., March 12.—Excitement ran high this morning as the hour approached for resuming the taking of evidence in the Benwell murder case. The court-room was packed with people as early as 9 o'clock, and the streets were lined with people from the surrounding country and from the American side of the river.

Police Magistrate Hill, fearing that some one would get hurt in the jam, announced that court would be held in the town hall. Within five minutes at least 1,200 persons were in the hall, crowding that place to the doors.

The Magistrate then asked Detective Murray if he had any more evidence to offer against Mrs. Burchell. The detective replied: "Not at present."

The Magistrate then notified the prisoner that he would remand her to the same custody that she had been in since her arrest for eight days pending any new evidence that may be produced against her.

Burchell's indifferent demeanor is a study and a wonder to all who see him. He smiled around at the reporters and officials, nodded to some, looking straight out of his piercing black eyes without a particle of timidity.

About half a dozen witnesses were sworn. Most of the evidence was a résumé of that taken at the Coroner's inquest. It came from trainmen who saw Burchell and Benwell on that fatal trip to Princeton on the morning of Feb. 17. New evidence was introduced when George Phemister, manager at Niagara Falls of the Great Northwestern Telegraph company, was sworn. He produced three telegrams, which apparently threw little light on the case.

Magistrate Hill then asked Burchell if he had anything to say. He whispered with his lawyer a moment, then said in a matter-of-fact way: "No; I have nothing to say."

The Magistrate then held Burchell for trial in October at Woodstock.

INTER-STATE CATTLEMEN IN CONVENTION

Committees to Be Appointed to Look After the Interests of Stockmen.

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 12.—[Special.]—The Inter-State Cattlemen's convention resumed business this morning. A permanent organization was effected with the following officers: President, H. B. Stoddard of Texas; Secretary, L. E. Finch

DRAGGED FROM THE RIVER

THE BODY OF ROWLAND LEACH FOUND AT THE FOOT OF MARKET STREET.

Everything Indicates That the Missing Traveling Man Was Not Robbed and Murdered, but That He Fell Into the River March 2 While Intoxicated—Articles Found on His Person—The Scene of His Death—His Movements That Night.

The body of Rowland Leach, the New York traveling man who disappeared from the Palmer House March 2, was found at the bottom of the Chicago River near the north bank at the foot of Market street at 1:40 p. m. yesterday.

There were no marks of violence. All his valuables were found on his body but only 28 cents in money.

As soon as the left hand appeared above the surface of the water and the glittering diamond ring caught the eye of Inspector Hubbard he gave up the idea that Leach was robbed and murdered.

"That settles it," he said, "it's another case of 'drunk and walked into the river.'"

It was decided by the police Tuesday evening to drag the river bottom at the foot of North Market street yesterday morning. This decision was arrived at after hearing the story told by James Casey, the tugman who found Leach at the corner of Market and Kinzie streets lying in a drunken stupor on the sidewalk a week ago Sunday about midnight and afterwards saw him join a crowd of tough citizens in front of a barrel-house. It was supposed that Leach had been robbed and killed by them and thrown into the river.

This theory received apparent confirmation from a find which was made by Harry Gallagher, a night watchman employed by Ald. Dunham. Gallagher went to the East Chicago Avenue Station yesterday morning and delivered a silk hat, which he said he had picked up Monday, March 3, near a tug lying at the foot of Market street. There were some scows and tugs tied up at that place, and the water around them was frozen. Gallagher found the hat lying on the ice. He was asked how it happened he did not report his find sooner, and said that

PETER OTT'S PLACE.

he did not think it was of any consequence. He took it over to the schooner Pensauke, showed it to the men, and left it there. It was only when he read in the papers yesterday morning of the supposed fate of Leach that he thought it might be the drummer's hat.

His explanation was accepted as natural and the hat sent to police headquarters. It was of New York make. Officers Treborn and Duff of the Central Station made inquiries at the Palmer House and the Wabash avenue resorts at which Leach had been seen Sunday, March 2, and soon returned with the intelligence that the hat was fully identified.

FINDING THE BODY.

Inspector Hubbard, Capt. Koch, and a squad of men from the East Chicago Avenue Station started out with their grappling irons shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning. They used an ingenious contrivance similar to the one which was used in dragging the lakes of Lincoln Park for the body of Dr. Cronin. McMillan, the diver who constructed that contrivance, assisted in getting this one ready. It consisted of a stout rope with heavy sinkers at either end and about fifty hooks between them.

Then it was found that there was not room to use the rope. There were three scows and two tugs tied up at the foot of Market street. The tendency of bodies being to settle under vessels, it was thought most probable that the body would be right under the scows. Inspector Hubbard sent for Harbormaster McCarthy. The latter appeared and ordered the removal of the vessels. Another delay occurred. There was no tug with the steam up. They had to wait for one.

Then two boats went out, each having hold of one end of the line. They dragged the grappling-irons out into the middle of the river, swung around, and moved in again. The hooks caught; they hauled up, and the head of a body appeared above the surface.

"That's the man," cried Casey.

"Haul up a little higher," ordered Inspector Hubbard.

The man's hands appeared. The Inspector saw the diamond in his ring glitter.

"That settles it," he cried. "It's simply a case of walking into the river and getting drowned. There is no murder in it."

The body was brought ashore, and the East Chicago avenue patrol wagon took it to Fred Kisner's undertaking establishment at No. 143 Monroe street. The body was stripped, and Capt. Koch took charge of all the valuables and other things found on the body.

NO SIGNS OF VIOLENCE.

The body was stretched out at full length when it was raised. The arms were pulled up tight, the hands coming up to the shoulders. In this attitude it was rigid as stiff. The man who hauled it out of the water laid the head on one boat and the feet on the other, and the body supported itself in that position. At the undertaker's it was thawed out, and as it did so became somewhat bloated. When found the body was in perfect condition. There was no swelling or discoloration. The features were natural. Over the forehead appeared what looked at first sight like an indenture caused by a fall or a blow. But examination showed it to be only a birthmark. There were no traces of violence, no indications of a struggle. The body showed Leach to have been a finely-formed man, of considerable physical strength, with little superfluous weight and solid muscles.

The frozen condition of the body and clothes probably accounts for the fact that the memorandum-books found in the inner breast pockets were perfectly dry, although the body had been in the water ten days. The clothes were tightly buttoned. The overcoat was dark, the coat a black diagonal. The clothes were not torn anywhere.

Dr. Egbert, Assistant County Physician, called at the undertaker's, but postponed the post-mortem examination until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when the inquest will also be held.

The inventory taken of the things found on the body embraces the following articles: A gold hunting-case watch; gold chain, with a seal in a dark setting; a sealring with a blue stone and a ring with a 1½-carat diamond; a tag and key for Room No. 89 Palmer House; a silver postage-stamp case and silver matchbox; pearl collar-button with gold stem and another collar-button with diamond setting; two pocket-knives, a pair of scissors, a pair of oil-gold sleeve-buttons; 28 cents in money; two memorandum-books; four photographs, one of himself and three of women; a Louisiana Lottery ticket No. 64,679; a book showing membership in the American Tontine Investment Union; a receipt from the Millinery Mutual Benefit Association for assessment No. 25; receipt from Royal Arcanum; receipt-book No. 597, Benevolent Council; receipt from an undertaker at Suffield, Conn.; accident ticket of the Travelers' and Travelers' Accident company, No. 287 Broadway, New York, policy No. 5,005; receipt for a registered letter; two silver shields, marked "Tradgrs and Travelers' Company, Policy No. 5,005," and a silver toothpick.

A FORBIDDING PLACE.

The place where the body was found is a strange one for any man to come to at night, drunk or sober. From Kinzie street the road leads south across a lot of railroad tracks, thence past the marble-works of Davidson & Sons towards the river. More than two-thirds of the road is occupied by huge blocks of marble, leaving only a winding passage along the building not wider than an alley. There are are no lights ahead when going to the river. The bank is low, the road leading down from the street instead of upwards, as to a bridge. It is a dark, forbidding spot at night.

Once upon the bank it was easy for a drunken man to fall into the river. The dock is about five feet above the level of the river. Tied up right opposite the street was a scow loaded with dirt so as to bring her level up to about a foot lower than the dock, the load sloping down toward the river. Beyond this scow was another scow half sunk, her deck being about two feet below that of the first. A plank led from one to the other. It was the most natural thing for a man to step off the plank, or even off the scow. It would have been extremely difficult for a sober man to get across at night unless he was an experienced sailor.

LEACH'S MOVEMENTS.

Little if anything is known of Leach's movements from the time he left the "Little Auditorium" saloon on Wabash avenue until he was found lying on his back in the gutter at the northwest corner of Kinzie and Market streets by Casey. A man answering Leach's description was driven in a cab to a house on Michigan street, between Franklin and Market, about 11 o'clock the night of his disappearance. Mrs. Burdick, the proprietress, says he remained only about five minutes.

"He bought a bottle of beer," says Mrs. Burdick, "handed me a two-dollar bill, and then went away without having touched the beer or taking off his coat. He was pretty 'full.'"

The spot where Casey found the drummer is half a block west of Mrs. Burdick's place.

"When I found him," said Casey, "he was lying flat on his back with his arms outstretched. His overcoat was unbuttoned and his watchchain exposed. When I roused

WHERE LEACH'S BODY WAS FOUND.

him he pointed to his feet and said: 'There they are!' He acted like a man with the 'jim-jams.' After considerable questioning I got from him the information that he was a traveling-man and stopping at the Palmer House.

"I helped him to his feet and piloted him to Peter Ott's saloon at the northwest corner of Kinzie and Market streets, thinking he would want to call a cab. Ott was just closing up—it was about 12:15, and hesitated about letting the man in, he was so drunk. While we were talking the stranger broke in with: 'Go to thunder with your saloon and shut it up; I can get along all right.'"

"He staggered south across the street toward Donner & Hoyda's saloon—barrel-house—in front of which four or five men were standing, and I turned and went home. I have heard since that one of the men in front of the barrel-house hailed the stranger and that he took all of them inside and bought several rounds of drinks."

WHERE HE WAS LAST SEEN ALIVE.

Donner & Hoyda's barrel-house at No. 48 Kinzie street is a one-story frame shanty from the roof of which a man might jump without hurting himself. Leach, with his silk hat, probably had to stoop in order to enter the foul-smelling little place where he was last seen alive. Had he been reasonably sober he would certainly have steered clear of this saloon, much less exhibit any money to the class of men he found there.

One of the barrel-house bartenders says Donner's daughter served Leach and the crowd, but that the drummer left soon and seemed able to take care of himself. No one followed him from the saloon, according to

"BARREL HOUSES" ON KINZIE STREET.

the bartender's story, although some man, whom no one in the saloon knew, was standing outside when Leach left.

The police had Donner and the bartender in tow for a time yesterday and may hold them today as witnesses. Hoyda, the partner, declared he went to bed before 12 o'clock the night in question and knew nothing of the matter. When a TRIBUNE reporter saw Mr. Hoyda yesterday afternoon the saloonkeeper's left eye looked as if it had come into violent contact with one of his biggest bottles. Its owner was in no condition to carry on a conversation. He said Donner was in bed, and the daughter who sometimes served as barmaid had gone out.

CLEARLY AN ACCIDENT.

"It seems almost useless to pursue the inquiry further," said Inspector Hubbard. "We shall, however, do what we can to get a full record of Leach's movements from the time he left the South Side saloon.

"As to the fact that only a little change was all the money found on the body, it is easily explained. The man was too drunk to know how to take care of his money. He doubtless bought for the crowd wherever he went and never asked for change. Or he may have given a lot away, as drunkes men often do. It should be remembered, too, that the overcoat was closely buttoned when the body was found, which would not be the case had any one been going through Leach's pocket just before the drowning. Casey, by the way, says that after Leach had been helped to his feet the first thing he did was to button his overcoat."

STRUGGLING WITH A SEA CONSTABLE.

A Justice of the Peace Makes Trouble by Assuming Too Much Jurisdiction.

TACOMA, Wash., March 12.—[Special.]—The crew of the British ship Craigend have libeled the vessel for wages alleged to be due. Justice of the Peace Patrick took cognizance of the case yesterday and put a constable aboard, who refused to allow anything to be taken from the vessel. The Master of the vessel gave orders to shift her position in order to facilitate the work of lining her hold preparatory to taking on a cargo. The constable refused to allow her to be moved a foot. The stevedores attempted to go aboard of her for the purpose of carrying out the Captain's order, and the constable turned the gang-plank and one of stevedores fell into the scund. He was rescued without difficulty. The officers of the vessel then agreed to secure the constable by taking ashore and leaving in his possession the ship's compass, quadrants, and other valuable instruments necessary to the ship if she were going to sea. Upon these terms he allowed the vessel to be moved as desired. The action of the Justice of the Peace in assuming jurisdiction in an admiralty case is severely censured by Judges and lawyers, and it is possible that it may lead to some unpleasant complications.

To New York via Washington.

The B. and O. R. R. is the only line running through cars from Chicago to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore avia Washington. The afternoon vestibuled limited leaving Chicago daily at 2:55 p. m. crosses the Alleghany Mountains and traverses the Valley of the Potomac in daylight, arriving Washington next evening at 4:05 and New York at 10 o'clock. The morning vestibuled limited leaves Chicago daily at 10:10 a. m., arrives Washington next day at 11:45 a. m. and New York at 5:55 p. m. Pullman's finest sleepers on both trains. The fare from Chicago to New York via B. and O. is $18 first-class and $16 second-class. Tickets can be procured at No. 166 Clark street, and at all ticket offices throughout the West.

WITH THE SOLDIER BOYS.

GEN. ALGER AND GOV. FIFER AT THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Col. Distin Selected for Department Commander Without Opposition—J. F. Harral Receives the Nomination for Senior Vice-Commander in the Same Way—Changing the Manner of Electing Delegates to the National Encampment—Around the Camp-Fire.

QUINCY, Ill., March 12.—[Special.]—The weather today has been as balmy as a June zephyr, and the veterans have reveled in it. The city is profusely decorated, and the hospitable citizens have spared no effort for the comfort and pleasure of their visitors. What else is needed to make the encampment a rousing success but the presence of Gov. Fifer and Commander-in-Chief Alger, and they are here. And when before have a Department Commander and Senior Vice been elected unanimously!

COL. W. L. DISTIN.

This morning the Rev. Dr. Bolton announced that he was still a candidate. Ed Harlan of Marshall would present his name and Sheriff Matson would second it. But the weather got in its work on Dr. Bolton. He went into the encampment this afternoon with peace upon his brow, and when the hour for nominations arrived arose in his seat and gracefully nominated Col. W. L. Distin for Department Commander. There was unbounded enthusiasm and a hundred seconds. No other name was presented, and nominations were closed.

Then Senator Evans nominated J. F. Harral of Aurora for Senior Vice-Commander, and Comrade Harral also had a walkover. The formal ballot will be taken tomorrow.

Two sessions of the encampment were held today and a rousing camp-fire in the evening. "Private Joe" came in from the Soldiers' Home with Col. Rowland during the afternoon and attended the encampment. The Governor was given a hearty welcome. Gen. Alger was present at the morning session and spent a portion of the afternoon in a carriage ride about the city.

The delegates are caucusing tonight upon the selection of State delegates to the National Encampment. Among the other plums still hanging on the tree is the much-sought-after one of Adjutant-General, which is an appointive position with the Department Commander.

GEN. ALGER'S TRIP AND WELCOME.

Gen. Alger and his party arrived by a special train from Indianapolis this morning. With him were A. G. Weissert of Milwaukee, Vice-Commander-in-Chief; Col. H. M. Dunfield of Detroit, an A. D. C. to the Commander-in-Chief; Maj. Gilbert Osmun, Secretary of State of Michigan, also A. D. C.; Chaplain Lozier, and General Passenger Agent Brown of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield railway. At Decatur early in the morning the Alger train was attached to the Wabash special from Chicago. Among those who came in the car to greet Gen. Alger was Capt. H. H. Henshaw, who was Mayor Roche's Chief of Detectives. Gen. Alger grabbed Henshaw with both hands and exclaimed, "This is the first man I enlisted." Capt. Henshaw went to the front as a private in Company C, Second Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, under Gen. Alger. The Alger party was driven to the Newcomb House, where headquarters had been prepared for the Commander-in-Chief and staff. After breakfast an informal reception was held in Col. Distin's rooms.

"I shall go home by way of Chicago," said Gen. Alger, "next Tuesday and attend the Wisconsin Encampment at Milwaukee and then start on my Western tour, going first to Minneapolis."

Gen. Alger has been warmly received. When the procession was formed this morning to march to the encampment hall he and his staff were loudly cheered as they took a position in line directly behind Gen. Martin and staff.

Col. Weissert is an avowed candidate for Commander-in-Chief and is energetically extending his acquaintance among the boys who are likely to go to the Boston encampment as delegates. The turnout was large, nearly 2,000 veterans being in line. Doerr's Opera-House seats only a bare 1,200 and the procession stopped before much more than half of it had entered the building. The number of delegates present exceeds the capacity of the theater. Those who got under cover proceeded to make the best of the situation and the encampment was promptly called to order by Department-Commander Martin. Gen. Alger occupied a seat on the stage.

No time was lost in speechmaking. The rules were at once suspended in order to consider the resolutions laid over from last year changing the manner of electing officers and delegates. The State is entitled to thirty-three delegates to the National encampment. Heretofore they have been chosen en masse by the whole encampment. In this way one Congressional district would sometimes get four or five delegates and others none. The proposed resolution was as follows:

That each Congressional district through the delegates of that district shall present one candidate for delegate for each 1,000 members, and one additional candidate for each fraction of 500 or over, providing that no district shall be deprived of at least one delegate to the National encampment.

Gen. H. H. Thomas spoke in its favor. Comrades J. D. Clark and Bennett of Chicago spoke against it. J. L. Bennett of Chicago offered a substitute. Col. Clements, Col. Whitney, Thomas G. Lawler, and C. R. E. Koch participated in the discussion. The principal opposition came from Chicago. Under this apportionment the Second District, which has not a single Grand Army post, would get a delegate and the Third District, with only 304 members, one. Nearly all the posts meet on the South Side in the First Congressional District, which claims 3,836 members.

NEW RULE FOR ELECTING DELEGATES.

Mr. Bennett's substitute, which was finally adopted, is as follows:

Nominations of delegates and alternates to the National encampment shall be made as follows: On the first day's session the nominations shall be in order and the Commander shall announce the time and place during the afternoon of that day for the meeting of the delegates present from Congressional Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 and for each of the other Congressional districts in the department. Such meetings shall organize at the time and place specified by the selection of a Chairman and Secretary and shall proceed to the selection of candidates for delegates and alternates to the National encampment. Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 shall be entitled to four delegates and four alternates and each of said districts shall be entitled to one delegate and one alternate. Nominations thus made shall be certified to the G. A. R. by the Chairman and Secretary of each meeting and other nominations shall then be made up to the number to which the department is entitled.

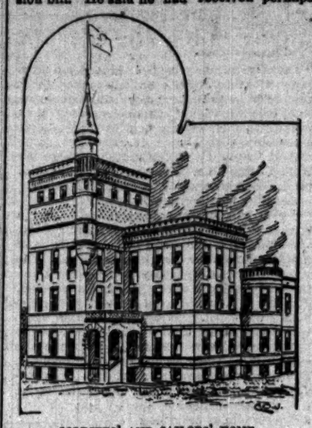
Under this plan the four Congressional districts of Chicago meet as one and are entitled to four delegates, all of whom may be chosen if desired from one district, while the rest of the State meet by Congressional districts and choose each a delegate. Twenty delegates will be elected in this manner and twelve more under the old plan by general vote of the encampment. One delegate-at-large then completes the quota.

A long series of resolutions changing the manner of balloting and counting the votes was tabled section by section. The encampment then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

At the afternoon session the constitutionality of the resolution as to district representatives passed in the morning was called with question. After some discussion Gen. Martin decided that it was constitutional.

ALGER AND FIFER ON PENSIONS.

Gov. Fifer was introduced to the encampment and was received with three cheers standing. He made a short speech favoring a service pension which aroused great enthusiasm. Gen. Alger also spoke and declared his advocacy of the dependent Pension bill. He said he had received perhaps



SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

200,000 personal letters from old soldiers, their widows and orphans asking for aid. He had canvassed the situation in both Houses and was certain the bill would pass. Col. Weissert also made a brief speech.

A delegation from the Woman's Relief Corps were received fraternally and greetings exchanged.

It is highly probable that the Committee on Resolutions will bring in a report in favor of the Dependent Pension bill and ignore the Service Pension bill. Such at least seems to be the sentiment tonight. Gen. Martin, in his annual report, favored both bills, while Senior Vice-Commander Deitrich took strong grounds in favor of the Dependent Pension bill.

Reports of other officers and of committees were received, including the committees on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal. The sum of $75 was appropriated for a badge for the retiring Department Commander. Nominations for Department Commander and Senior Vice-Commander were then received and the session adjourned until tomorrow morning.

It would be a natural error to mistake the encampment for a Republican State convention. Republican politicians and officeholders from all over the State are present. From the Capital are Gov. Fifer, State Auditor Pavey, State Treasurer Tanner, Secretory of State Pearson, Capt. Harrison Black and Joseph Bert of the Auditor's office, Capt. Gash and son, Clark C. Morse, Capt. Adair and Capt. Jenkins of the Secretary of State's office, the Governor's private secretary, C. H. Reeves, and Adjutant-General Vance and Col. S. Clark and McKnight of the Governor's staff. From Chicago are Sheriff Matson, Recorder Stephens, Clerk John J. Healy, Postmaster Sexton, Gen. H. H. Thomas, and H. T. Thompson of the Post-Office, Ald. Vierling and Mills, North Town Collector W. T. Ball, and several Deputy Sheriffs and employés of the other county offices. Then there are Pension Agent Col. Ike Clements, United States Marshal Hitchcock, Senator Hogan of Cairo, Senator Evans of Aurora, and others too numerous to mention.

GRAND ARMY BADGE.

TALKING ABOUT POLITICS.

About 99 per cent of the delegates are Republicans, and it is not strange that the topic of conversation in the hotel corridors is often State politics. General regret is expressed because of the unavoidable absence of Gen. Raum. He is favorably spoken of by all, but his friends regard it as peculiarly unfortunate that he should be unable to attend the encampment. During late years he has been absent from the State a great deal, and the best men and friends are too often forgotten when they are absent. The Bloomington delegation brings word that Gen. McNulta had intended being present some time during the encampment, but he has not appeared. None of his friends pretend to say authoritatively whether the General will be a candidate for United States Senator. Nevertheless, they are carefully feeling the pulse of the veterans with that possibility in mind. As far as political gossip goes it may be summed up in the story often told, and which is repeated here with considerable point, about a certain Chicago German citizen who was accused of being a candidate for State Treasurer a few years ago. "I was not a canquidate," he said sententiously, "but if de party vants a Dootchman I vas willing to be dat Dootchman."

CHOOSING DISTRICT DELEGATES.

A lively Chicago caucus was held in the parlors of the Newcomb House this evening. The following were chosen district delegates from the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Congressional Districts to the National Encampment: H. B. Brooks, J. R. Corbus, Sam B. Chase, and James O'Donnell, with Henry Weager, O. W. Nash, William Daniel, and Kirk Eastman as alternates. The caucuses of the other Congressional districts resulted as follows: Fifth, A. F. Wright of Woodstock; Sixth, George S. Roper of Rockford; Seventh, J. W. Niles of Sterling; Eighth, Archibald Means of Peru; Tenth S. S. Tripp, Peoria; Eleventh, John Elder, Carthage; Twelfth, H. T. Shaw, Summerville; Thirteenth, Judge Matheny, Springfield; Fourteenth, A. D. Cadwellader, Lincoln; Fifteenth, George W. Harwood, Matson; Sixteenth, John Lynch, Olney; Seventeenth, Col. McKnight, Girard; Eighteenth, Col. Krughoff, Nashville; Nineteenth, Prof. Burdick, Centralia; Twentieth, Capt. Nustlewod; and the following nominations have also been made for the election tomorrow:

For Delegate-at-Large, Gen. Herman Lieb, the Rev. Dr. Bolton, and Horace Chapin.

For Junior Vice-Commander E. D. Steen of Danville and N. B. Thistlewood of Cairo.

For Chaplain—J. M. Green of Sandwich, the Rev. Josiah Moore of Kewanee, William McPheeters of Rock Island, and the Rev. Gilbert Frederick of Ottawa.

About 300 delegates attended the annual meeting of the Illinois Woman's Relief Corps at the Presbyterian church. The President, Mrs. Delilah Leaviton delivered her annual address and the reports of other officers were received. The fact that 18,200 Union graves at Andersonville are undecorated was discussed and it was decided to memorialize the National W. R. C., urging that the matter be brought to the attention of each State organization.

AT THE CAMP FIRE.

Doerr's Opera-House could not hold the enthusiastic veterans who came to the camp-fire tonight. A brass band was on hand to stir the boys up. Had it not succeeded the patriotic recitations and the speeches would have done so. Col. Berry of Quincy called the camp-fire to order and made a brief address of welcome. Gen. Martin then presided. Chaplain Lozier recited "The German's Plea for the Private," and this was followed by the audience singing "Marching Through Georgia." The cheers nearly lifted the roof. Miss Annie Jones was introduced as the daughter of the Eighty-sixth Regiment recited "The Veteran and His Grandson." Gov. Fifer was introduced and made an address which evoked frequent cheers. After referring pleasantly to Gen. Alger and making a few remarks upon the work of the Illinois Department, he said: "I want to give you something to think about. Whatever the soldiers have gotten is due to the efforts of the G. A. R. Gen. Alger discussed pensions this afternoon and I want to be heard on that subject. Do you know that the G. A. R. is spending thousands of dollars for the relief of indigent veterans and their dependents? This Government has more than doubled its population and quadrupled its wealth since the war, and is abundantly able to care for its veterans. It should do so. That's the kind of a Governor of Illinois I am." He then spoke of the Woman's Relief Corps and eulogized the women for their service during the war. "We liberated the negro and enfranchised him," he continued. "That was right. In my judgment if the women had been enfranchised at the same time the country would be just as well off. Many do not agree with me. I at one time opposed woman's suffrage but in closely looking at the question I found my argument was more prejudice than argument. I threw away my prejudices and from then to now I have been unable to find a valid argument

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

why every woman in the land should not be a voter if she wants to. She did as much to save the country as we did. While we stay here let us make the Government freer and stronger than ever before, and give every man, woman, and child equal justice."

ALGER WAS ALL RIGHT.

Gen. Alger was introduced, and he was greeted with cries of "He's all right." Gen. Alger also launched into the pension question and said: "When we look over the country and see what it is and know what would have been except for your valor we marvel that any sane man should object to the Government providing for you. We wonder that men who gave their all should not have what was fairly promised them, and wonder that they do not grant all we in justice ask of them. It is like the differences in opinion of a man before and after the election."

He told a story of a man who promised his wife a certain thing before they were married, and upon being twitted by her with his refusal to fulfill the promise made reply: "I've got you now and it isn't necessary."

"We don't expect the Government to pay the veterans for their patriotism," said Gen. Alger. "If it did it would take all the Government has. We simply expect that the men who are suffering tonight and the widows of those who lost their lives shall be cared for. The Government ought to pension every one of them who needs a pension."

Further on he referred to the soldiers' home and said: "It is a burning shame for the Government that veterans cannot live under their own homes and with their wives and children. We must labor to build up the sentiment that the powers that be shall grant the veterans the same privileges of living at home with their wives and children that the people who benefited by their valor are now enjoying."

DEMAND SERVICE PENSIONS.

Resolutions Adopted at the Indianapolis Encampment—New Officers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 12.—[Special.]—The Grand Army encampment closed this afternoon. The resolutions adopted indorsed the Cheadle and Ingalls bills and demanded service pension legislation from the present Administration and at once. They also embodied an intention to support for nomination and election only such candidates as were in sympathy with the service pension movement. The resolutions of the Service Pension Association were indorsed. The veterans went wild when a telegram was read from Speaker Reed saying he was with them on the service pension question and would do all in his power to aid them. An hour or so after the telegram was read it was discovered and announced that the signature was not Reed but some name very similar, and there was general disappointment when the correction was made. Contrary to Gen. Alger's desire it was decided to publish his address yesterday on the pension question. This action is taken because of the varying reports of the speech. Before it is made public, however, the transcript for publication is to be edited by the new Department Commander, Gil R. Stormont, who is President of the State Service Pension Association. The Fort Wayne delegates endeavored to have yesterday's action locating the next encampment here reconsidered, but their motion was defeated. When the encampment proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year there were five candidates for Department Commander—viz.: Gil R. Stormont, Princeton; C. J. Murphy, Evansville; N. J. Bozart, Valparaiso; M. C. Rankin, Terre Haute; and Jasper E. Lewis, South Bend. Mr. Stormont was successful. Two hundred and eighty-nine votes were required to elect. Of the 597 cast Mr. Stormont received 426.

He has been prominent in the Indiana Department of the G. A. R. since it was organized, and is best known, however, as one of the pioneer movers in favor of a service pension, having been President of the State Service Pension Association since its organization. He was a member of the Fifty-eighth Indiana Regiment, and served through the entire war. Since the war he has been proprietor of the Princeton *Clarion*. The other officers elected were:

Senior Vice-Commander—W. W. McBeth of Lafayette.

Junior Vice-Commander—James Grinsley of Gosport.

Medical Director—Calvin B. Burkert of Warsaw.

Col. I. N. Walker is continued as Assistant Adjutant-General.

Council of Administration—George L. Miller, Terre Haute; M. L. Holcomb, South Bend; Irwin Robbins, Indianapolis; John Finch, Fort Wayne; Jesse Parmenter, Wabash.

The officers were installed at once, and after the transaction of some routine business the encampment adjourned.

The Woman's Relief Corps today elected Mrs. Malissa Caylor of Noblesville President, Mrs. Hattie Buchanan of Marion Senior Vice-President, Mrs. Carrie Haskins of Indianapolis Junior Vice-President. The officers were installed this evening with appropriate ceremonies.

TRUSTS AND THE TARIFF.

Iowa Senators Want Jute and Sisal Grass Entered Free.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 13.—[Special.]—In the Senate this morning the tariff discussion occupied about half of the morning session. The resolution which had started this extended discussion was the substitute offered by Senator Weidman, which was as follows:

WHEREAS, The combination now controlling the manufacture and market of binding twine is forcing those using such twine to pay exorbitant prices for the same; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate of the Twenty-third General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are earnestly requested to vigorously support and if possible secure the passage of a bill placing jute and sisal grass upon the free list.

In accordance with the action of the Republican caucus Senator Price moved to strike out the preamble. This was agreed to by a vote of 23 to 21, the Democrats voting in the negative for the reason that without the preamble there was no reference to trusts, and they held that trusts are fostered by the tariff. Several attempts were made to move the previous question but it was lost. Finally the resolution was substituted for the original one which came from the Democratic side, and from which it differed only in omitting reference to trusts, by a vote of yeas 27, nays 16—the negative votes being cast by Democrats.

The resolution was then adopted by a unanimous vote.

In opening the discussion Senator Price said he had learned that Senator Bolter held that the estimate made by Atkinson that real estate in Iowa was mortgaged to the amount of $300,000,000 referred to town lots together with farms. He had accordingly obtained from the State Auditor the figures of the assessed valuation of all the real estate in Iowa and found that the total was $289,000,000, and Senator Bolter would have the Senate believe that on account of the tariff the real estate of Iowa was mortgaged to an amount one and a half times its value. The Senator had made much of what he called the "natural rights of every person to buy in the cheapest market."

However, there is no country on the face of the earth that did not limit in some degree these natural rights of the individual, and this natural right closed when it touched the public good. The speaker was in favor of a revision of the tariff. He would put on the free list everything that could not be profitably produced here. He would not admit that any of the trusts, with one exception, were the outgrowth of the tariff, and that exception was the Sugar Trust. The Republicans desired to make a deep cut in the tariff on sugar, but the Democrats would not allow it, hence the responsibility for the only trust that depended upon the tariff lay with the Democrats. Senator Kegler replied on behalf of the Democrats. Among the resolutions offered was one by Woolson favoring a reduction of the tariff on sugar, even to placing it on the free list. Senator Harsh introduced a bill for the encouragement of the manufacture of binding twine from flax.

The Trust Investigating Committee held a short session this evening. Only one witness was examined—Prof. Frank E. Plummer, principal of the East Des Moines High-School and manager of the National Teachers' Bureau. Prof. Plummer is one of the prominent educators in Iowa and takes a position in opposition to State uniformity.

PROHIBITIONISTS STILL FIRM.

They Declare the Present Iowa Law Must Be Maintained.

WATERLOO, Ia., March 12.—[Special.]—The following were among the resolutions adopted at the mass temperance convention in the Third Congressional District last evening:

That we are absolutely opposed to any action by the Legislature of the State that shall authorize the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage; that the fact that in some of the large cities of the State prohibition is not fully enforced is no reason why such places should be abandoned by the State government to the rule of the immoral and vicious therein; that the State owes to the good, moral and law-abiding citizens of the cities and counties where the vicious, immoral, and law-defying men come to rule the protection of all the laws that have the suppression of vice, immorality, poverty, and crime for their object and should tender special aid to the good people of those cities in enforcing the laws; that we know that the present prohibitory law has greatly reduced the amount of liquor used in counties where the law has been enforced. We believe in moral suasion to induce young men to abstain from the use of intoxicants, and a stong prohibitory law to prevent the importation into the State and the sale of intoxicating liquor therein.

H. C. Hemenway was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. A letter was received from the Hon. D. B. Henderson, saying he was in sympatny with the temperance people, and wanted to be recognized as so being.

OHIO DEMOCRATS IN TROUBLE.

Unable to Keep Their Promise to the Saloonkeepers—Gov. Campbell's Dilemma.

CINCINNATI, O., March 12.—[Special.]—The Democratic party in Ohio is in an awkward predicament and the Republicans are in consequence jubilant. In the campaign last fall the Democrats promised the brewers and saloonkeepers of the large cities to amend the Owen Sunday-Closing law in consideration of which the liquor men contributed $35,000 to that party and gave them their united vote. The Democrats have been trying to redeem their promises but it is almost certain that they will fail. The trouble is that some of the country members will not brave the wrath of their constituents by voting to amend the law. The amendment passed the Senate the other day with one majority owing to the vote of Senator Schneider, a Republican. It is known that eleven Democrats in the House refuse to abide by the party decree, and, as the party has only five majority, the bill is doomed to defeat.

Gov. Campbell is between the Devil and the deep sea. He is called upon to appoint five members of the new Board of Public Improvements and so bitter has been the fight that he has folded his hands, waiting for the politicians to cease harassing him. He is sure to create dissatisfaction whatever he does. Besides, the Democrats are quarreling so fiercely over the spoils in other cities that in many instances the Legislature will leave the Republican boards alone. The situation of the Democratic party in Ohio is decidedly unpleasant, not to say critical.

COLUMBUS, O., March 12.—[Special.]—Another plan has been patched up by the Democrats in the General Assembly to regulate the election of Presidential Electors. The Buchanan bill, which provides that Presidential and Vice-Presidential Electors shall be elected by districts, does not meet the approval of some members of the majority, and a bill is being prepared which provides that the electors shall be appointed by the General Assembly, instead of being elected by the people. This proposition has been quietly discussed, and, since the Democrats have nothing to lose and all to gain in any change that may be made, there is a feeling that the bill should be introduced at once and pushed ahead of the Buchanan measure now pending.

Gathering Information About Prison Labor.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—[Special.]—The next Legislature will undoubtedly have before it all the information necessary for decided action in connection with the prison system of the State.

Fred H. Wines, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, has just returned from an extended tour through the Eastern States in connection with the committee appointed by the Legislature for this purpose, in order to formulate some plan for the employment of the prisoners who are now idle on account of the repeal of the contract convict labor system. The systems of employment which receive the most favor abroad are the public account, contract, and price systems, any of which, the committee was assured, can be operated successfully by honest management, and no doubt some recommendations in this direction will be incorporated in the report.

Tennessee in the Republican Column.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 12.—[Special.]—Henceforward under the provisions of the Dortsch and Myers bills recently amended and readopted by the Legislature the State of Tennessee will be counted among the list of Republican States in National elections. The Democrats are divided, and one side has labored for and secured the Australian system of voting. With it the Republicans are sure of success. The State is overwhelmingly Republican on a fair count.

Oklahoma Democrats in Convention.

OKLAHOMA, I. T., March 12.—[Special.]—The Democratic convention was called to order at 9 o'clock this morning. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the platform of the silver convention which met at St. Louis and favoring the passage of such laws in relation to corporations as will tend to build up new lines of railroad. After the appointment of a Territorial Central Committee the convention failed to agree on a National committeeman and adjourned.

Elections in Michigan.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 12.—[Special.]—At the village election in Vicksburg W. W. Scott, Republican, was elected President, and all the rest of his ticket except one Trustee. Hartford elected H. M. Olney President and the entire temperance ticket.

Sturgis went Democratic, with N. L. Packard President.

Janesville Republican Convention.

JANESVILLE, Wis., March 12.—[Special.]—The Republican City Convention this afternoon nominated for Treasurer Michael Murphy; for Attorney, T. W. Goldin; for Street Commissioner, George Hanthorn; for Justice of the Peace, John Nichols.

Brown County Democratic Convention.

MOUNT STERLING, Ill., March 12.—[Special.]—The Democratic County Convention has been called to meet at this city May 24, at which time delegates will be named for State, Senatorial, and Congressional conventions.

Beloit's Republican Ticket.

BELOIT, Wis., March 12.—[Special.]—The Republicans tonight nominated E. A. Howell for Mayor, J. R. Booth for Police Justice, and L. W. Austin for Treasurer.

VERDICT IN THE TAULBEE INQUEST.

The Ex-Congressman Came to His Death Through a Pistol-Shot Fired by Kincaid.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The Taulbee inquest was held this afternoon. Samuel Donaldson, ex-Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, was the first witness. His testimony was substantially as follows:

"The 28th day of February last I met Mr. Taulbee, the deceased, near the south steps that lead down from the ladies' entrance to the House on the east front of the building. We had passed across the first landing and had turned to the left to proceed, when on the landing just behind us, on my right and on Mr. Taulbee's left, Mr. Kincaid appeared. Mr. Taulbee's face was turned partly toward Mr. Kincaid when the latter said: 'Mr. Taulbee, you can see me now.' The deceased turned his face further towards him when Mr. Kincaid fired the pistol-shot, the ball taking effect just at the outside of the left eye,

GALA DAY.

...ERING AT THE ...CEPTION.

...facturers Celebrate ...Anniversary of the ...their Business by a ...ar—The Spacious ...Building Filled with ...of South Bend and ...

...rch 12.—[Special.]—...entertainment ever ...iana was the recep... ...dsell Manufacturing ...rons, carriages, and ...sion was a celebra... ...anniversary of the ...l as a great shop... ...ne completion of an ...r buildings. ...ont on the Grand ...ailways, consist of a ...ied on opposite sides ...reat bridges thrown ...es. These buildings ...time as the growing ...now they embrace a ...res. The last addi... ...this vast establish... ...rick edifice of plain ... On the first floor ...andsomely frescoed ...wood. These offices ...et-rooms, and were ...venience for guests. ...on the second floor ...hall, its great size ...e place for the ...throng estimated ...hundred guests were ...prominent people in ...hboring cities, and ...d by his presence ...en room to make all ...rtment is 250 feet ...ts walls and ceilings ...the fifty square pil... ...g rows supporting ...he palest gray, with ...

...ed with canvas its ...roduced was that of ...e receiving party. ... A drawing-room ... the addition of im... ...ad over the canvas. ...nd a table that bore ...wo feet in length. ...k of evergreen that ... from the ceiling. ...ickly studded with ...ns. Immediately in... ...s, was a floral but... ...and carnations, red, ...while at one side, ...roduct of the firm, ...formed of carna... ...tions consisted of ...e paper fringed. ... These outlined ...ows, and all ...ne plain Yrieze sur... ...The windows were ...white cheese-cloth, ...edge of each was a ...w platform decked ...potted plants was ...the hall for an or... ...led by Mr. Lorenz

...CEPTION PARTY. ...resident of the com... ...mpate in the cele... ...has taken him ...as, however, well ... being present to ...occasion. In the ...Mr. and Mrs. J. B. ...rde A. Birdsell, Mr. ...Birdsell Jr., Miss ...ter of Mrs. Emma ...l Birdsell, daughter ...Mrs. J. B. Birdsell ...ve gray faille with ...e in which the pre... ...ream, pink, and old ... with steel passa... ...of duchess lace ...ow sleeves and ...d neck. Gray ... and a bouquet ...leted this costume. ...s in black lace over ... was made with a ...and trimmed with ... gloves and a bunch ... the accessories. ...rn of lemon-colored ...e skirt, shirred bod... ...leeves. These were ...ck undressed kid. ...uet of crimson roses, ... taken to adorn ...arl was attired in ...d with satin edged ...or. The bodice was ..., leaving her neck ...ble puff formed the ...tan-colored gloves. ..., tied with a broad

...BEGINS. ...y before 10 o'clock, ...hours of the morn... ...ed in its twenty-... ...mixture of waltzes, ...ried now and then ...otische. Exquisite ...vers as souvenirs, ...earing a mono... ...firm in gold, ...ition to the time and ...ment. Each was ...nd cord of old gold, ...iny silver pencil. ... from 9:30 o'clock ... was served in ...e square, that ...with evergreen fes... ...hung with lace cur... ...aped under Japan... ...ese vestibule was ... screens, behind ...o was presented ... the middle of ...d of fruits and flow... ...erns drooped from ...rallied over its rich ...t was a great floral ...white, yellow, and ...le at its base sup... ...e of everlasting and ...of brilliant flowers. ... seating four per... ... the company that ...antial supper. ...h spirits, and the ...very way a success ...ong remember with

...RE PRESENT. ...s were: ... G. Thayer, Mr. Clem ...S. D. Kimbark of Chi... ..., Mr. E. C. Carpenter ... Mrs. H. G. Van Tuyl ... Emma Birdsell and ...gressman and Mrs. ...s. Joseph D. Oliver, ...ebaker, Mr. and Mrs. ... Mrs. Alfred H. Miller, ...a Maria Wade and ...a Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. ... Mrs. J. E. Shutter, ... ex-Mayor and Mrs. ...of Middlebury, Ind.; ... Mr. and Mrs. W. C. ... Baker, Mr. and Mrs. ...R. S. Milton, Mr. and ...aurice Egan of Notre ... Mrs. E. S. Reynolds, ...erly. Mr. and Mrs. ...rs. George W. Baker, ...eachusetts, Mr. and ...rh, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer ...D. H. Baker, Mr. and ...and Mrs. Joseph War... ...London, England, Mr. ...and Mrs. Fred Badet, ...and Mrs. J. C. Nob... ...Houghton, Capt. and ...and Mrs. C. B. Van ...Dren, Mr. and Mrs. S. ...George Wyman, Mr. ...th, Mr. and Mrs. ... F. C. Nippold ...and Mrs. I. A. Sibley, ...s. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. ...en Foster, Dr. and ...rof. Plato of Chicago, ...tre Dame, Ind.; Will ... Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. ... Edward Ireland, Mr. ...uperintendent Quinn... ..., Mr. and Mrs. M. ... daughters, Mr. and ...s Studebaker.

...econder Pope. ... 12.—[Special.]—The ...getting the reward for ...the absconding bank... The Chiefs of Police ...e had located Pope at ... before they reached ...of him at Montreuil, ...slip and is supposed

...necessary to perfect ...ls nerves pure blood.

WILL LOSE ITS RECTOR.

THE REV. DR. W. H. VIBBERT OF ST. JAMES' TO GO TO PHILADELPHIA.

For Personal and Family Reasons He Accepts a Call to St. Peter's of That City—Appointment of a Special Committee for the Investigation of Frontage Claimed to Have Been Secured by the State Street "L" Road—Other Local Happenings.

The Rev. William H. Vibbert, D. D., rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Cass and Huron streets, has sent in his resignation, to take effect May 1. He has received a call to take charge of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, and has accepted.

Dr. Vibbert's resignation was sent to the vestry Monday evening and was a complete surprise. In fact, it is doubtful if many of his parishioners yet know that he has resigned.

"It was sudden," said Dr. Vibbert last evening, "but it had to be. I had to decide promptly whether I would accept the Philadelphia call."

When the resignation was received the vestrymen attempted to induce Dr. Vibbert to change his mind, but without avail.

"My reasons for accepting the call," he said, "are purely personal and family ones. Personally I have suffered from the climate of Chicago. I am not physically strong at best, and rheumatism has troubled me a great deal. I think the change may be of benefit. Then I think it will be better to have my children near their relatives, most of whom live in Philadelphia. My relations with the church here are of the pleasantest, and I regret leaving Chicago. The church is in excellent condition, and its affairs never looked more promising."

Dr. Vibbert's desire to take his children to Philadelphia is undoubtedly due to the death of his wife. There has been no chance as yet to discuss the question of a successor.

HAS IT THE NECESSARY FRONTAGE?

The State Street "L" Ordinance Referred to a Special Committee for Examination.

The State Street "L" road ordinance came up for discussion in the Committee on Streets and Alleys South yesterday. The committee-room was crowded by a large delegation from the Property-Owners' Association, represented by Fred Forch Jr. John S. Cooper was present in the interest of the South Side alley road. Lyman Trumbull and J. W. Morris represented the State Street company.

Ald. Hepburn, Chairman of the committee, stated briefly the manner in which the ordinance came before it. Ald Kerr of the Thirty-second Ward offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works be requested to verify the frontage of the Consolidated Rapid Transit and Elevated railroad company of Chicago and report as to the following:

Total frontage in each mile or fractional part of a mile. Majority necessary in each mile or fractional part of a mile. Frontage secured in each mile or fractional part of a mile. Excess or shortage in each mile or fractional part of a mile exclusive of revocations. Same including revocations in each mile and fractional part of a mile. And report the same to an adjourned meeting of this committee to be held Saturday, March 15, at 9:30 p. m.

Ald. Noble seconded this, and Ald. Dixon of the Third Ward proposed as a substitute that the whole matter be referred to a special committee to investigate and report to the committee at its meeting a week later. Ald. Oehman seconded this proposition, which was carried by a vote of 6 to 2—ayes, Dixon, Oehmas, Burke, Pauly, Gahan, and Hepburn; noes, Kerr and Noble. The special committee appointed consists of Ald. Dixon, Kerr, and Burke, and Commissioner Purdy.

CICERO'S WAIL AGAINST CREGIERISM.

Diphtheria Caused by Lack of Drainage in the Annexed Portion.

Citizens of that part of Cicero which was annexed to the city lying between Kinzie, Forsieth, and Madison streets and the Belt Line are alarmed at the prevalence of diphtheria and other throat and lung diseases as bowel complaints. Three children of George Burkhardt have died within two weeks, and others are in a precarious condition. Sam Haighe, Collector for the Town of Cicero, was seen by a reporter and declared that annexation was the cause of the sickness. He said:

"The city promised to give us pure water, sewers, and fire protection. The water mains have been laid, but the circuits are not complete, I understand, so that the water in the end of the mains is stagnant. The people along the streets where the water mains have been laid are unable to make the necessary connections, and they are no better off than they were before.

"The streets were torn up to lay the mains and have never been paved, nor are the ditches in working order, so that there is no drainage, and malaria is the result. The sewers which were promised have not been built, and the only thing the city has done for us is to furnish us with iron lamp-posts on streets already provided with wooden ones and on streets running through the prairie where there are no houses for blocks.

"We applied for fire protection, but the city officials said that the only thing they would furnish us was a hose-cart, provided we organized a volunteer fire company. Of what use is a hose-cart without an engine? The city has also paid $4,000 for an old barn near Central Park, turned it into a police station, and stocked it with twenty beefy policemen. Now we claim that if the useless expenses incurred by the city, presumably for our benefit, had been made to cover the needed improvements in the way of sewers we should not have so much sickness on here.

"One thing more the city has given us. There were formerly no saloons here. Now there are five. We want health officers—not policemen. Our street-crossings are knee-deep in mud, and the sanitary condition of the annexed district is bad."

WILL THE CARPENTERS STRIKE?

They Met Last Evening, but Failed to Vote on That Question—The Discussion.

The 200 carpenters who met at No. 208 Blue Island avenue last night talked about what they would do after they had struck April 7. Every speaker said a mistake had been made in demanding at one and the same time the eight-hour day and 40 cents an hour. "We should have established the eight-hour day first," the speakers said, "and then the question of wages would have settled itself."

The meeting was held by order of two carpenters' assemblies of the Knights of Labor, and was to establish a third assembly.

The first speaker was Dr. J. H. Randall, who was not at all sparing of his advice to carpenters at this crisis. He thought it unwise that both demands should have been made together, and he dwelt upon the spread of public sentiment that labor did not now receive its just share of the wealth it created. "The carpenters," he said, "will be crowded out by the flood of men from kindred wood-working trades that will pour into Chicago if you establish your demands." He appealed to the craft to organize itself first, and not to rush headlong into this strike until they were ready.

"How are you fixed to stand a strike?" J. C. Clark pointedly began. "Are your affairs so arranged as to permit a long loss of work?"

To a single man a strike did not mean much, but to a man with a family it took away from his wife and children their daily food. Mr. Clark then said that good bricklayers in 1877 worked ten hours a day for $1.25. By organization good bricklayers now received $3 a day.

The aristocratic bricklayers with their short hours and big pay were frequently referred to during the meeting as showing what organization and good leadership can do.

"How many men are waiting on the outside the building for the job you now have?" Mr. Clark said, resuming his questions. "If 6,000 of you are at work now there are 5,000 waiting for the chance. If we are going to have a successful strike I do not believe in telling everybody three months before-hand what we are going to do, and thus give our bosses a chance to bring in men from all over the country."

A. W. Simpson predicted dire ruin to the carpenters from the World's Fair.

"When the cry went out to every man to take stock," he said, "it was said the Fair would benefit us. Already I see that it is going to exterminate the carpenters from Chicago. No sooner did we get the Fair than the news was published that Chicago did not have men enough to do the building required. Now carpenters are coming in by the score from Eastern cities. In view of this will it be a benefit to go on strike? Are we ready to make the strike successful?"

He denied the charge that contractors had not been notified of the change in hours. He appealed to the craft to unite in one central, consolidated body. There was time. It was going to be a late season and few buildings would be under way.

Secretary Scott wanted the minimum wages placed so low that the floating carpenters of the country would not come here.

"If you win your 40 cents an hour," said he, "you will dig your grave. An unheard-of throng of carpenters would pour in to compete with you and victory will but lead to your grave."

He denounced the old leaders of the craft, who were not, he said, conservative business-men. He wanted a business-like view to be taken of the situation and conservative action taken.

The new assembly was then organized. The vote on the question of striking will be taken in a week or two.

HAD FUN WITH RICHARD III.

A 17-Year-Old Tragedian Entertains an Audience at the Madison Street Theater.

Let Mr. Mansfield look to his laurels. Last night at the Madison Street Theater was presented a performance of "Richard III," which laid over anything in the dramatic line that was ever put on the mimic boards.

The star was John J. Allen, who used to work the letter-press at the Northwestern offices. He is tall, 17 years old, and has a dimple in his chin.

Allen had hard luck last night. For first of all the stage carpenter—mean, mercenary fellow—snickered and spat behind a set rock and said: "You've got to pay me and the extra stage hand or the rag don't go up." He meant the curtain when he said "rag." Mr. Allen had to go down in his breeches-pocket for the cash.

Then the musicians wanted their money in advance. They said right out loud that they'd be so-and-so if they'd play unless they got their money. Finally they took their leave and there was nobody to play.

"What will the Richard birds say!" between the innings.

The costumes didn't come out right. There weren't tights enough to go round, and the Duke of Buckingham had to wear his every-day trousers. The shoes were short and Tuessel came trotting on, all out of breath, and in his stocking feet.

The members of the press were graciously permitted behind the scenes, and enjoyed the able spectacle of Gloster (afterward King Richard III.) in red tights, a wig set jauntily askew, an undershirt, and two scapulars pawing over the contents of a wicker basket which sat in the wings at L. 3 E., and swearing because his red velvet coat, trimmed with gray whiskers, could not be found.

Meantime the folks out in front being left to their own devices began to amuse themselves.

"For heaven's sake," cried a wild-eyed, anxious man, "let somebody go out and talk to 'em or they'll kick the seats loose."

A nice, elegant falsifier obliges by going before the curtain and announcing that some of the ladies had been delayed by the slow suburban trains, and if the audience would kindly indulge, and so on and so on, which was greeted with rapturous applause. And then it became evident that up in the gallery was a collection of the most penetrating whistles known to history.

But the ladies were there. Lady Anne had on a black poke bonnet over a cap whose white band showed over her forehead, and the Duchess of York was there in a purple velvet dress cut décolleté and evidently made for a female about six feet two in height of about 350 pounds weight. The Duchess of York had to hold up her clothes with both hands to keep from walking on herself. The Prince of Wales was a little girl in a high state of trepidation and a misfit purple dress.

About 9 o'clock the curtain went up on the Cibber version, and a bareheaded gentleman in a purple dressing-gown came out with a young man who used a sword for a walking-stick, wore a fore-and-aft tin cap, mud-colored tights, and a terra-cotta tunic. The two held sweet converse together for quite a spell, and seemed to be raking up old family troubles. It was hard to catch the drift of their remarks. To them entered another person, who sat on a garden seat. They said he was King Henry. He seemed to feel pretty free about something or other, for he groaned. Presently there entered Tressel, who couldn't find his shoes. The King didn't know what to make of it and finally Tressel whispered it to him.

After awhile they closed the scene and Gloster came on with his face smudged with some black on each side of his nose, a piece of sticking-plaster on his chin, or a faint suggestion of rouge on his face. He had a severe cramp in his foot and something ailed his shoulder blade. He made a face at the gallery, which howled with delight. He limped and began to recite: "Now is the winterr-a of aour deescawntaint, made geliorious summer by this sun of York-a."

Gloster left out about half and finally got across after having announced that "the Grutest step would be on Hennery's head-a." He got a recall.

But his great scene was when he ran a sword under King Henry's angel sleeve and remarked: "Down-a! Down-a, to-hell-a, and say I sent thee thither-a."

Lady Anne was so scared that she forgot everything except: "Hung be the heavens in black." Her husband had to stand in the wing and read the text to her till she couldn't stand it any longer, and the curtain was let down as an act of charity.

Nobody knows now the play came out. Nobody had the courage to stay till the close.

JULIUS P. MEYER RETURNS HOME.

The Secretary of the Firm of C. J. L. Meyer & Sons Explains His Actions.

The trouble of the firm of C. J. L. Meyer & Sons, who failed last December and whose affairs are now in the hands of an assignee, were once more brought to public notice yesterday by the return of Julius P. Meyer, the secretary of the company, who disappeared just before the firm's failure. He was seen last night at Edgewater, where he is visiting friends. In response to a question as to his reason for leaving Chicago so suddenly, Mr. Meyer said: "The truth of the matter is that when I saw disaster ahead for the firm I lost my nerve. I had always been prosperous, and I think I may say popular. I knew of so many instances where loss of fortune meant loss of friends that I pictured to myself the breaking of old associations, comrades dropping away, and, worse than all, the feeling of disgrace that naturally attaches itself to one who has failed in business, and so decided to leave the city. I was not only thoroughly despondent, but to a great extent dazed; the shock was so great, for I did not anticipate the collapse until the last moment, that I honestly believe I was not entirely responsible for my actions. I went first to Montreal, but staid there only a week, going from there to the Eastern States where I intend again going into business. No sooner had I left Chicago than I began receiving letters from my friends whom I then found I had misjudged. They begged me to return and promised to stand by me. Their letters made me undergo a sense of shame of another sort. I saw the folly of my course and wished to return, but did not like to face the comments on my departure. The instant, however, that I knew that some people attached a criminality to my absence I hastened back to face them. I did not overdraw my account a cent. The suspicion that I had done so arose from the fact that credit was not given me for several years' salary, which, with the value of certain papers of mine, cover the amount which I was wrongfully charged with overdrawing.

"The firm cannot continue in business, and the affairs are rapidly being wound up. The stockholders are responsible to the amount of subscription only, though another idea seems to be prevalent. The plants in Fond du Lac and Hermansville are doing all right and will continue in operation, although we do not control them.

"Yes, my old friends are my friends still, and I will probably go into business again in Chicago."

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Friends of the Boys.

At the meeting of the directors of the Illinois Industrial Training School for Boys at Norwood Park yesterday the following subscriptions were announced: $5,000 by Frederick Haskell for a cottage; $2,500 by Mrs. S. M. Follansbee for the new armory; $500 by Frank Follansbee to equip the new school-house; $625 by Mrs. T. G. Otis to furnish utensils for the new kitchen; William R. Page and C. B. Holmes, two horses and harness; Mr. Fallansbee gave a wagon and one was received from the Studebaker company; farming implements by the David Bradley manufacturing company.

The Secretary said the five buildings on the farm donated by Mr. and Mrs. Milton George, at Glenwood, might be completed by May. Twenty-one boys were received during the month and eight placed in homes.

An entertainment by the boys followed the meeting. Among those who witnessed it were Col. E. Felton of the Bridewell, Miss Ada C. Sweet, and Mrs. C. M. Wallace, all of whom afterwards made short addresses to the boys.

Activity in Building.

Building permits for the erection of 114 dwellings, stores, flats, and other buildings were yesterday issued. The estimated cost was given as $290,800, which, of course, is far below the actual amount to be expended.

J. P. Tansey took out permits to erect ten three-story stores and flats on Wentworth avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, to cost $35,000.

Frank W. Campbell took out permits for twenty-two three-story dwellings at Nos. 3512 to 3540 and 3513 to 3541 Calumet avenue, to cost $100,000.

Anderson Bros. took out permits for fifty buildings on Dickey street, to cost $100,000, as follows: Three two-story dwellings at Nos. 202 to 206, $6,000; ten two-story dwellings at Nos. 144 to 174, $30,000; twenty-five two-story flats at Nos. 96 to 104, 137 to 169, and 212 to 238, to cost $50,000; twelve two-story dwellings at Nos. 199 to 217, $24,000.

Among the real-estate transfers filed for record yesterday was that of the southwest corner of Lumber and Twenty-second streets, 361 feet to alley and river, March 1, $65,000, Illinois Storage and Docking company to C. F. Hills.

Killed in a Collision.

There was a collision between a passenger and freight train on the Rock Island road Tuesday night at Blue Island, which resulted in the death of John Berry, a brakeman on the freight. The passenger-train, with six coaches heavily loaded, left the Rock Island station at 6 o'clock in the evening. At Blue Island, rounding the curve at the approach to that village, the passenger-train ran into the freight which was standing at the station. The engine of the passenger telescoped the caboose and smashed the five rear cars of the freight. The fourth car overturned, falling on Berry. He was taken to the County Hospital, where he died early yesterday morning.

The Fruit and Vegetable Shippers.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Shippers' Association yesterday the following officers were elected for the year 1890: President, F. A. Thomas; Vice-President, R. A. Burnett; Treasurer, J. W. Sharp; Secretary, Robert M. Littler; Executive Committee, George W. Barnett, Chairman, Henry A. Ott, C. W. Wilmeroth, C. B. Ayers, and members ex-officio; President, F. A. Thomas; Arbitration Committee, J. W. Sharp, E. C. Moeller, E. R. Baker, R. G. Kemper, C. S. Sawyer, B. V. Emery, L. E. Ermeling.

New German Consul at Chicago.

Baron von Nordenflycht, for the last six years the German Consul in Chicago, has been relieved of the position and Dr. Arend, the Vice-Consul at New York, has been appointed to succeed him. Dr. Arend assumed the duties of his new office yesterday. His predecessor will leave for the East Saturday, and next Wednesday will sail for Europe, where he will meet his family. The change comes as a great surprise to the Germans of the city.

Licenses for Beer-Bottlers.

Collector Hoffman said yesterday that the Council will probably not take up the consideration of the ordinance providing for beer-bottlers' licenses until after the election. He is in favor of having the ordinance equalized so as not to be so oppressive on the small dealers and is of opinion that any bottler or peddler who can prove that he is an agent for a brewery will not be obliged to pay any license.

Items.

Will "Hopeless," who had a communication in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago, send his address to this office?

The physicians in attendance on J. Y. Scammon said last evening that the veteran Chicagoan was resting much easier.

The members of the Ladies' Social Circle of the People's Church met at the Tremont House and listened to letters written from Europe by Mrs. J. C. Burbank of St. Paul.

Yesterday afternoon a burglar entered the residence of Thomas Collins, No. 201 South Center avenue, and breaking open a trunk stole $500 in currency, a watch worth $100, and some other articles.

The report that Patrick O'Mara, under indictment for larceny, had forfeited his $500 bonds was incorrect. O'Mara was in court Monday and secured a continuance. His bond was on file in the proper place in the clerk's office.

Police Officer Henry Mathias, charged with assault with a deadly weapon on a fireman named Tesmar, was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $500 yesterday by Justice R. W. Smith. Tesmar is said to be dangerously wounded.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 38°; 9 a. m., 38°; 10 a. m., 39°; 11 a. m., 40°; 12 m., 40°; 1 p. m., 41°; 3 p. m., 42°; 6 p. m., 41°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.55; 6 p. m., 29.65.

The first of a series of lectures to be delivered before the Woman's Club of the Harvard Club was given yesterday in the parlors of the institution by Mrs. Celia P. Willey. Her subject was "The Wit and Humor of George Eliot."

Fred Clark, the young man who imported whisky into the jail for the benefit of some of the prisoners, was held by Justice Kersten yesterday in bonds of $400 to Friday, a law point arising in the case needing two days' consideration.

A meeting of several committees appointed by the Baptist Theological Union to make arrangements for the May anniversary was held at the Grand Pacific. It was decided to add to the membership of the committees, and the Chairmen will select the additional members.

Brentano, Nos. 204 and 206 Wabash avenue, has received late copies of the London *Graphic*, *Illustrated News*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, *Times*, *Moonshine*, *Punch*, *The Speaker*, Dublin *Nation*, *Illustrirte Blatter*, *Petit Journal Pour Rire*, Paris *Illustre*, *Le Gaulois*, *L'Evenement*, *L'Independance*.

Last Sunday afternoon Otto Rickle, a driver for Kessler & Co., went to the farm of Charles Hess, near Worth, to buy a horse. While dickering they got into a quarrel, and Rickle shot the other man in the right foot. The shooter was not arrested until yesterday, as he had kept in hiding. Hess will probably lose his foot.

Thomas Ward, 11 years old, and Dennis O'Keefe, 9 years old, were before Justice Eberhardt yesterday on a charge of burglary. It is alleged that two older boys gained entrance to George Burke's grocery, No. 820 West Van Buren street, Sunday, by putting the two younger boys through the transom over the door.

Charles Williams, a young colored man employed as a hostler at No. 1470 State street, was held in $1,000 bonds on a charge of abducting Mary Ann McGowen, a 16-year-old Irish girl who recently came to this country. She is a cripple and ignorant. Her uncle, Patrick Quigley, had her arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Frederick Lederer, employed at Charles King's pattern works, Clinton and Washington streets, was sawing wooden blocks, when one of the timbers got caught in the machinery and was hurled toward him, striking him just above the heart, causing internal injuries from which he soon died. Lederer was 18 years old and lived with his parents on Flournoy street.

Peter Smith, 15 years old, No. 713 West Seventeenth street, was held to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Doyle on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Smith was discharged from Crane Bros.' factory on Judd street a few weeks ago and since then it is alleged has collected another employé's wages by representing himself to be the latter.

During the progress of a family quarrel at Forty-third and Lincoln streets yesterday afternoon Clemmons Grabofsky was badly cut about the neck and back by his brother-in-law, whose name the police could not ascertain, as he made his escape. Fred Trighte, who took part in the mêlée, was arrested. The fight followed a funeral.

The sudden death of Mrs. Charles F. Schumacher at No. 836 Henry street was reported at the Coroner's office Tuesday afternoon. A deputy was sent to the house but no inquest was held, as the attending physician, Dr. Helms, had issued a certificate. The woman died of a dose of carbolic acid, taken by mistake for lung balsam. Though no foul play is suspected, an inquest will be held.

The Moral Culture Alliance met at the Ada Street Methodist Church and listened to an address by Mrs. E. H. Bradley of England on the "Unequal Yoke," an argument on incongenial marriages. To parents of dissimilar disposition and character the speaker ascribed most of the vicious traits that develop in children. Children should be, she said, carefully trained in spiritual, mental, and physical matters so as to enable them, at the proper time, to make a wise choice of a husband or wife.

The Record of Fires.

RENO, Nev., March 12.—The Reno Reduction works, which cost over $75,000, located on the Truckee River, one mile east of town, were destroyed by fire this evening. Insurance, $10,000.

COLUMBUS, O., March 12.—A four-story business block on Spring street belonging to the Andrew estate was damaged $15,000 by fire tonight. Business occupants were damaged as follows: Atchout & Co., doors and sash, $15,000; insurance, $14,000; Stone & Star, trunks, $4,500; insurance, $3,000; two cigar factories, $2,000 each.

Troubles of the Lawrence Bank.

PETTSBURG, Pa., March 12. — [Special.] — The Fidelity Title and Trust company, assignee of the Lawrence Bank which failed last November for nearly $400,000, today brought suit against the 489 stockholders to recover $181,605 due the bank in the shape of notes, loans, etc. Tomorrow the grand jury is expected to indict President W. W. Young and Cashier John Hoerr for receiving deposits knowing the concern to be insolvent.

SLOW TIME CANNOT LAST.

THE RAILROADS CONVINCED THAT IT WILL CAUSE THEM HEAVY LOSS.

Present Speed Schedules Will Kill the Goose That Lays the Golden Eggs of Suburban Traffic—The Handling of Freight Also Seriously Crippled—What the Companies Are Willing to Do—Expressions of Public Opinion—A Mass Meeting Today.

The protest raised by the suburbanites over the ten mile an hour time-table put in effect Monday is giving the railroads more concern than they are willing to acknowledge. It has convinced them that they cannot keep up the present arrangement for any great length of time without suffering serious loss. The Burlington, Northwestern, and other roads have made great efforts during the last four years to build up the suburbs and establish a profitable suburban traffic. The new time arrangement threatens to destroy much that they have gained. An exodus from the suburban towns is only a matter of time. Besides, the railroads find that the slow time made by the suburban and passenger trains deprives them of just so much track facilities and interferes with the prompt handling of freight.

It is generally believed that the railroads took this action to bulldoze the Council into concessions not only as regards the rate of speed but also to avoid bearing the expense of constructing viaducts and approaches. It is also generally believed that they have come to the conclusion that they have taken the wrong bull by the horns. Most of them express their willingness now to make almost any concession necessary in order to enable them to run their trains as fast as possible through the city. Without a single exception they express their willingness to build substantial fences with gates at all the crossings; to put on watchmen day and night; to operate the gates from towers; and to take any other precaution for the prevention of accidents that the Council may prescribe. They have informed the Council Railroad Committee of their willingness to do all this, and they say if the Council now fails to take the necessary action the people in the suburbs can no longer hold the railroads responsible for the trouble and embarrassment caused by the slow trains.

This matter they say can be permanently settled after the necessary arrangements for the running of faster trains have been made. They express a willingness to proceed with the construction of viaducts as speedily as possible, and will pledge themselves to build a certain number of viaducts every year at such crossings as the city authorities may designate.

The elevated track scheme finds but little favor with any of the roads except the Rock Island. They say the scheme is not feasible; that elevated tracks could be used for passenger-trains only; and that freight-trains would have to run on a level with the streets. Elevated tracks, they say, would be as expensive as viaducts, and damages would be claimed by property-owners along the line.

The Rock Island advocates the elevation of tracks because the company for several years has contemplated the construction of an elevated road over its right of way to relieve the tracks by running passenger-trains overhead. The elevation of tracks as proposed by Ald. Chapman would enable the company to carry out that project at a largely diminished cost. It could construct an elevated embankment at much less cost than it could build a stone or steel structure such as is used by "L" roads. The construction of viaducts would thereby be avoided, which alone would save a sum equal to one-half the cost of elevating its tracks as proposed.

The following expressions of opinion were obtained yesterday:

EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION.

General Manager St. John of the Rock Island—This action is not a bluff. We simply intend to obey the law, and until the ordinance is repealed we will continue at our present rate of speed. We are injuring our business, but the penalty of defying the law, as assessed in damage suits, was more than we could stand. We want to get an amicable adjustment of the matter. Some plan should be devised for temporary relief. Gates, I think, would answer, and later an elevated roadway or subways at all crossings. The plan is feasible for our road but might not be for some others.

General Superintendent Sanborn of the Northwestern—Three-quarters of the damages for accidents are caused because we have exceeded the legal running time. We want to run fast trains, but we can't afford to at present. The solution of the question is fences and gates. It would cost too much to elevate our tracks.

F. A. Miller, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the St. Paul—We are working for the principle of the thing. We never catered much to suburban traffic anyway. There is no road that makes money on suburban traffic.

Assistant General Manager Rupert of the Rock Island—The ten-mile-an-hour rate is more dangerous than an eighteen or twenty mile rate, because people will try to jump on and off a train running slow, and the slower speed does not enable an engineer to avoid accidents any better.

D. M. Erskine Jr.—I favor elevating the tracks. It will save many lives each year.

F. J. Reed Jr.—I think it would be a first-class plan to elevate the tracks.

S. M. Parish—I am in favor of elevated tracks. Something must be done to prevent deaths at railroad crossings, and this seems to be the best thing.

A. Jacob—Something ought to be done right away to promote rapid transit. I am for elevated tracks.

D. S. Place—I believe the city ought to protect the people. It could be done by elevating the tracks. The railroads ought to be forced to erect gates at crossings at once.

J. C. Magill—I believe in the plan of raising the tracks and depressing the roadways.

E. A. Cummings—I am in favor of Ald. Chapman's ordinance. It will put an end to the deaths at grade crossings.

A mass-meeting of suburban residents is called for this afternoon at 1 o'clock at Farwell Hall "to ask the Council for immediate relief from the slow-train nuisance."

SURPRISE FOR THE OLD MANAGEMENT.

Annual Election of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad.

NEW YORK, March 12.—[Special.]—The annual election of the stockholders of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad resulted in a complete surprise for the old management. Only one of the old directors—George Postlewaite of England—was reelected, and two of the old officers, the Secretary and Treasurer, William H. Lewis, and the last Secretary, William Dulles Jr., were retained. The road passed into the control of the Pennsylvania railroad, but is to be operated in harmony with the Louisville and Nashville. The old directors were so positive they still held the control that they early in the day announced that eleven of the old board had been reelected. Sol Sloan, one of the old board, was acquainted with the real situation, and refused to allow his name to be presented. The ticket of the old management received the votes of 12,440 shares and the new board 31,836. The new board is as follows:

William L. Breyfogle, Hiram W. Hunt, Samuel Castleman, James L. Breese, Isaac S. Winstandley, S. Nevstadt, George F. Postlewaite, George L. Hutchings, Charles H. Ludington, John B. Hughes, John B. Reynolds. The new board organized immediately and elected the following officers: William L. Breyfogle, President; George F. Postlewaite, Vice-President; John H. Hicton, Auditor; W. H. Lewis, Treasurer and Secretary; and William Dulles Jr. his assistant.

President Breyfogle denied that the new board was in the interest of the Pennsylvania road, but declined to give the name of the new General Manager who took the place of John B. Carson of Chicago. It was learned, however, that W. S. Black had been elected General Manager. He is the General Superintendent at present of the Jefferson, Madison and Indianapolis road, a branch of the Pennsylvania road.

The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago will be operated independently, but its policy will be directed by the Pennsylvania road. The old board had no suspicion that the Pennsylvania people were after the road. It was known that the Louisville and Nashville wished to secure permanent friendly relations with the Monon road. It is understood that some sort of an arrangement has been made with the Pennsylvania whereby the Louisville and Nashville was satisfied to stand on one side. It is intimated, however, that one of the new directors, S. Nevstadt, a member of the firm of Haligarten & Co., did represent the interests of the Louisville and Nashville.

The object of the Pennsylvania road was to remove an active rival from its path. The Monon road last summer gave the Pennsylvania road great trouble by cutting rates out of Chicago. The road also forms a direct line from Chicago to the South. The deal also places the great systems of the Pennsylvania and Louisville and Nashville on a most friendly footing.

REHEARSING FOR THE PAGEANT.

Miss Harriet Hosmer Will Take Part—Some of the Tableaux.

Part II. of the National Pageant now in preparation, illustrating the news received from Washington of the World's Fair secured for Chicago, will be superintended by Miss Harriet Hosmer. Miss Gertrude W. Potter will represent in fac-simile the statue to Queen Isabella which the famous sculptor will execute for the women of the Chicago Queen Isabella Society. Miss Hosmer will drape the statue and appear in the final tableau of this scene. The street scene representing the public reception of the good news will be an interesting panorama.

The final rehearsals for the pageant are now in progress. Wednesday afternoon was held at the residence of Judge R. S. Tuthill a rehearsal of several tableaux representing colonial days. Mrs. J. V. Farwell in the center of a typical Puritan picture will represent the mother of 1690 in the midst of her extensive family of twenty-two children, rocking one cradle, with her foot upon a second. This picture makes a striking contrast to woman's sphere in 1890.

Last evening a large party of guests were entertained at the residence of Mrs. Russ, Ashland avenue, to witness one of the final rehearsals of the minuet which will be given in connection with the reception to Washington and Lafayette by about twenty-four young society people. Prominent among the spectators are: Charles H. Fargo Sr., as Washington; Mrs. Walter M. Pondas, Martha Washington; Frank Jones, Lafayette; G. E. Newcomb, John Adams; Mrs. Willis Jackson, Mrs. John Adams.

Tuesday evening at the armory of the First Regiment the soldier boys were assembled in a final rehearsal representing the departure of the Chicago volunteers. Gen. Charles Fitz-Simons takes the part of the War Governor. At the same place Tuesday evening was held a rehearsal of Columbus at the Court of Isabella and a hospital scene during our Civil War. The former is the gay court of Isabella, with its golden throne and regal splendor; the latter the hospital after battle, wounded and dying soldiers scattered about the dismal room. Members of the First Regiment take part in this hospital scene. Dr. C. J. Davis is the hospital surgeon, with Melvin E. Dorr and A. E. Goodridge as his assistants.

WEDDING AT THE SOUTHERN HOTEL.

Marriage of Mr. P. L. Wright to Miss Adele Campbell.

An unusually pretty wedding was celebrated at the Southern Hotel last evening. Miss Adele Campbell, eldest daughter of Robert F. Campbell of El Paso, Tex., was married to Mr. Parry L. Wright of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. J. McPherson. The hotel parlors were tastefully decorated. At 8:30 the bridal party entered. Miss Campbell wore an ivory satin gown with front of crêpe de sole and duchesse lace sleeves, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white roses. The maid of honor was Miss Minnie Campbell, the bride's sister. The Misses Buchanan acted as bridesmaids. The best man was Mr. Gordon Buchanan. Messrs. George Adams, Charles T. Purington, T. D. Knight, H. D. Russell, John Morron, and H. W. Magill acted as ushers. The bride is the daughter of one of the wealthiest men of Texas and is well known in Washington and this city, where the family has spent the winters for several years. The groom is a member of the firm of George E. Androvellen & Co. After the ceremony a reception was given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Wright by H. D. Batchelder, manager of the hotel. About 300 people were present. Refreshments were served at 11 o'clock. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Perry H. Trumbull, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Porter, Mr. and Mrs. John Barton Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Fitch, Miss Julia Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. J.

The Tribune.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1890.

THE strong demand for funds continues to be the feature of the local money market. New York exchange was 25 cents discount to par. Sterling was weak and rates lower. The Chicago Stock Exchange commences to attract considerable public interest. Yesterday's sales of 10,666 shares were nearly double any previous day's business. The active demand is steadily advancing prices. The New York market was strong, prices going up on the reported purchase of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.—The Chicago produce markets were moderately active, with little change in the prices paid for grain, but the feeling in wheat was rather firm. Provisions were much stronger, especially pork, with some buying of the latter, supposed to be for a British syndicate. As compared with Tuesday pork closed 12½ cents higher, lard and ribs unchanged, wheat ¼ cent higher, corn and oats steady, rye weak, barley and flaxseeds firm.

Not all the newspapers of Boston are possessed of the mean and malignant spirit which the mugwump *Herald* of that city displays towards Chicago in the matter of the Fair. The *Journal* says:

> As soon as the several State Commissioners are appointed and the Managing Board is fully organized it is to be hoped that there will be some abatement in the jealous opposition which has been manifested by Chicago's unsuccessful competitors. It is only in a narrow and partial sense that the Fair belongs to Chicago. It is essentially a National enterprise, and New York and Missouri are equally interested with Illinois in making the Fair worthy in every way of the great event which it is to commemorate. When New York is called on to name Mr. Depew, or ex-Secretary Whitney, or some other of its eminent men as World's Fair Commissioners to cooperate with the Chicago committee the New York press, we fancy, will begin to be thoroughly ashamed of its present carping and unworthy attitude.

There is a wide difference between this large and dignified view of the situation and the low-lived, scurrilous abuse and malignant misrepresentations of its mugwump contemporary. Not only should the New York press be ashamed, but still more the mugwump *Herald*, published in a city which was not a competitor for the location of the Fair. It is hard to account for such scurrility unless it is occasioned by the fact that Congress was not willing to expose this great National scheme to the tender mercies of the corrupt gang of Tammany Hall.

M'KINLEY'S NOVEL TARIFF REFORM BILL.

A Washington dispatch, speaking of some peculiar provisions alleged to have been inserted in the McKinley Tariff bill, says:

> As a sop to the farmers it is proposed to increase the duties on farm products. Barley will be made to pay at least double the present duty. Barley malt is the manufactured product which comes from Canada, and that will have to pay an increase, or probably 40 cents a bushel. The committee will probably take the ground that barley and barley malt can by every argument financially and morally be taxed to the full extent what the product will bear. A heavy additional tax is proposed to be levied on hops for the benefit of Eastern New York hop-raisers.
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> Hay will have to pay a duty of probably $4 a ton instead of $2 as now. The Canadian railroads bring hay into the United States and sell it in New York and Boston, duty paid, for less money than New England farmers want for it. It is expected that the duty on beans will be made as high as 40 cents a bushel, and peas will also be increased probably to a like rate. At present the duty is 10 cents a bushel. These are largely brought from Canada.
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> In the whole country over 2,000,000 bushels of beans and peas are imported annually from Canada. Eggs, of which there are now about 16,000,000 dozen imported annually from Canada, will have to pay a duty of five cents a dozen. Hides which now come in free, will probably have to pay a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem, and apples 25 cents a bushel.
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> A section of Upper Canada has a clay soil well suited to the production of the best qualities of barley, oats, and beans, and hence the farmers there raise these products for the American market and exchange them for American goods and produce. Brewers import the high quality of Canadian barley to mix with the inferior domestic product in making beer, and fine, clean, sound Canadian oats are in large demand in this country for oatmeal. Canadian farmers now sell their choice oats in this country for human food and buy the inferior American article to feed to their horses. Under the policy proposed Canadian oats and barley can be excluded from this country and American consumers compelled to content themselves with poorer oatmeal and all Germans and other beer-drinkers with a much worse quality of beer than they have been accustomed to use. So, too, the price of beans, peas, hay, and eggs will be advanced on consumers in the Eastern States by excluding the Canadian products from those markets.
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> Of course, in pushing up tariff taxes on consumers in the manner proposed Maj. McKinley will hit an American consumer every time he strikes a Canadian producer. The increase in the cost of beans, while good for the New England producer, will gain Maj. McKinley no popularity in Boston or New England cities, but will be felt there, as the boxer Sullivan would say, "like a blow on the bread-basket." Eastern workmen and operatives called on to quit eating eggs or pay five cents a dozen more for them would no doubt become still more hostile to protection. Horse-owners would object to the increased artificial price of hay. People fond of eating choice oatmeal made from Canadian oats would have to pay a greatly increased price for it or content themselves with the inferior article that is produced in this country. The Germans, cut off from supplies of Canadian barley and compelled to drink bad beer, would cast votes at the next Congressional election in a way not pleasing to Congressmen like McKinley.
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> Every blow the proposed advance in the tariff would strike Canadians would recoil against American consumers. In trade between the two countries the balance is against Canada. The Canadians take so much American corn, meat, and Yankee notions of all kinds that they have to send barley, oats, hay, beans, lumber, eggs, etc., to make up the balance. Canada has but little hard money, and in dealing with the people of the United States merely exchanges products. If the Canadians are not permitted to sell their surplus stuff here they must cease buying in this country. The proposed taxation of Canadian products would merely destroy trade between Canada and this country and seriously injure both sides. Of course, such an embargo would bear so hard on certain American as well as Canadian interests that it might possibly bring about a powerful movement for unrestrained freedom of trade between the two countries. Is this Maj. McKinley's real purpose? But the bill might act the other way and cause resentment and alienation of friendly feeling among the Canadians that would do this country harm. Perhaps this is what Maj. McKinley seeks to effect. Congressman Butterworth expresses himself as opposed to such non-intercourse policy and in favor of freer trade with Canada, but then he is not a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

THE ILLINOIS COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW.

The signs are that when the Democratic State Convention meets in June a strong effort will be made by disreputable demagogues to have it pronounce in favor of the repeal of the Compulsory Education law passed by the last Legislature, and also to make it a political issue by claiming that the measure was a Republican one, passed by a Republican Legislature.

While there is no doubt that the Republican party will meet such an issue, and will not shrink from its due share of the responsibility for placing the vital principle of the law on the statute book, the opposition will have an up-hill job of it in trying to prove that there was any politics in the bill when it passed, or that its adoption was due to the votes of members of one party rather than of the other.

What does the record say? The Senate journal shows that the act was passed by that body May 24, 1889, by the following vote, there being no negatives:

Bacon (Edgar),	Hadley,	Pierce,
Bacon (Will),	Hagie,	*Reavill*,
Bassett,	Hamer,	Reinhardt,
Berry,	*Higbee*,	*Rickert*,
Chapman,	Humphrey,	Secrest,
Crawford,	Hogan,	*Seiler*,
Eckhart,	Johns,	Sheets,
Evans,	Kerrick,	*Shumway*,
Frisbee,	Knopf,	*Stephenson*,
Fuller,	Lehman,	*Stratton*,
Garrity,	*McDonald*,	Thomas,
Gibbs,	MacMillan,	*Wiles*,
Greenwood,	Mathews,	Washburn,
Griswold,	*Newell*,	Yost—42.

Those in italics are Democrats and those in roman Republicans. As the total number of the former in the Senate was but sixteen, naturally the bill could receive but a small vote from that party.

The House journal shows that that body took final action on the bill May 24, and passed it by yeas 91, nays 6, as follows, 36 of the yeas being Democrats and 55 Republicans:

YEAS.

Allen (Vermilion),	*McDowell*,
Allen (Warren),	*Meiers*,
Allen (Scott),	McLaughlin,
Anderson,	*Marshall*,
Baker,	*Martin*,
Bray,	*Merritt*,
Breeden,	Meyer (Cook),
Brokaw,	Miller (Cook),
Brown (Platt),	Monaghan,
Buckley,	*Morrasy*,
Carstens,	*O'Donnell*,
Coen,	Ogievee,
Cochran,	Paddock,
Cole,	*Parker*,
Combs,	Partridge,
Cooley,	Pepoon,
Cox,	*Phillips*,
Craig,	Pollard,
Crawford,	Prince,
Crossett,	*Pugh*,
Davis,	Quinn,
Dixon,	Ramey,
Ecton,	*Rice* (Perry),
Ross,	*Ross*,
Farmer,	*Stanton*,
Fisher,	Sloan,
Ford,	Smiley,
Gill,	*Smith*,
Graham,	Southworth,
Green,	Sparks,
Hawley,	Stinson,
Hayes,	*Stookey*,
Hill (Christian),	*Stoskopf*,
Hill (Macon),	Sundellus,
Hunt,	*Tilton*,
Hunter (Winnebago),	*Trench*,
Hunter (Knox),	*Updike*,
Hurst,	*Wells*,
Ireland,	White (Whiteside),
Johnson,	Whitehead,
Kenny,	Wilke (Will),
Lacey,	*Williams*,
Lee,	Willett,
Lester,	*Winer*,
Lyon,	Mr. Speaker—91.
McCall,	

NAYS.

Carmody,	*Schneider*,
Fowler,	*Spitler*,
McDonald,	Sullivan—6.

The names of Democrats are in italics and of Republicans in roman.

It will be seen, therefore, that when the Democratic demagogues start in to abuse the Republicans for the passage of this law they must lay the whip on the backs of nearly all the members of their own party in that Legislature, and they may not be inclined to take the flogging meekly, for they doubtless believe, as they did last year, that the law is a much-needed one and is correct in principle.

There have been isolated cases of injustice under it, as under most laws. If there is a likelihood of their recurrence the law can be so amended as to prevent it. But the principle, which must not be amended out of existence, is that no parish priest, be he Roman Catholic or Protestant, shall for any purpose get hold of children born on American soil, who are to be among the future rulers of the country, and deprive them of an education in the primary branches of learning in the English language. No matter what his motives he shall not be suffered to make aliens of native borns who should be Americans. If parish schools teach in German or some other tongue as well as English it is their right and it will not be interfered with. But they must not stamp out the language of the country, which is the National tongue. Supposing a priest in Pomerania, or Brandenburg, or Hanover were to insist that the children of his parishioners should go to the parochial school and that the French should be the only language taught or used? How long would it last? No longer than it would take a Government officer to march there and stop it.

THE MODERATION (!) OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.

The Board of Education has this year asked the Council to give it $4,770,000 in addition to what it gets from rents and the State school fund. This may seem to the taxpayers like a large sum, but the board appears inclined to plume itself on its moderation in not asking for ten millions. Some of the members, while defending their estimates before the Council Committee on Finance, said:

> That for the old city the board did not demand more than one-half the maximum allowed by law, which is 5 per cent on $168,000,000, the total assessed valuation of the city. In the annexed districts a little in excess of the maximum was required, the sum here demanded being $1,055,000, but taking the total demand for the city as a whole it was far below the limit provided by law.

Mention was made of 5 per cent from the fact that the school law provides that the authorities of cities—not Boards of Education—may assess a school tax of not to exceed 2 per cent for educational and 3 per cent for building purposes. Were the Council therefore to go to the limit of the law it could appropriate $4,000,000 for the pay of teachers, etc., and $6,000,000 for the purchase of sites and the building of schools. The Chicago Board thinks it is moderate because it has refrained from going as near as it could to the uttermost verge. If not checked it will not be long at the present rate of progress before it reaches there. This year it has asked for about $2,230,000 for building purposes alone, and a little more than that immense sum for the pay of teachers, etc.

Happily the board is not quite able to play it alone, and confiscate the property of the people at pleasure. No site can be purchased and no building erected without the concurrence of the Mayor and City Council. Therefore, that body can, if it chooses, exercise a salutary control over some of the wild and extravagant demands of the School Board. The City Council is not obliged to give it the million it demands for the erection of buildings in the old wards and $742,000 in the new ones. There, at least, a check can be used. But the law as it now stands is construed by the board as giving it power to demand all the money it pleases for the pay of teachers, the purchase of furniture, the renting of rooms, etc., and as denying to the Council any power to cut down those figures, however profligate. A body created by the Mayor and the Council is authorized, it is claimed, to dictate to its creators. This is illogical, even if legal.

The board claims substantially that it can ask for as much as four million dollars for purely educational purposes and that the Council has no option but to grant it—that one department can ask as much as the existing 2 per cent limitation allows the city to raise by taxation for all city purposes except the payment of the interest on the debt and a few other small items.

As such a claim may be made some day, for sooner or later every branch of the public service asks for all it can possibly get, regardless of the taxpayers, it might be well for the next Legislature to prune and curb the wild powers of the School Board and make it a little more amenable to the control of that body which is elected directly by the taxpayers. The present situation is an anomalous one. Why should so large a portion of the burdens of taxation be levied by an irresponsible, uncontrollable board?

SENATOR STANFORD SHOULD STUDY AMERICAN HISTORY.

Before Senator Stanford introduced and advocated his bill providing that the Government shall lend money at nominal rates of interest to all who want to borrow, so that they will be enabled to pay off the loans they made at higher rates of interest, he should have studied the history of previous experiments of a somewhat similar nature in this country. For this is not the first time that it has been proposed that the Government shall be the chief lender and shall furnish cheap money to the people.

Illinois tried it in 1820 when it chartered the first State bank with a capital of half a million, based entirely on the credit of the State. The law provided that the bills which were to be issued in from $1 to $20 notes, should be loaned to the people in sums of $100 on personal security and up to a thousand dollars on real-estate security of double value. The rate of interest was fixed at 6 per cent, which was nominal, then. It was directed that $300,000 should be issued at once, and distributed among the four bank districts into which the State was divided, in proportion to the number of inhabitants. That sum was absorbed at once and precious little of it was ever paid back. The bank directors were generally politicians who wanted to make friends, and their notions of what constituted good security were broad.

By 1824 these bank bills, though they bore 2 per cent annual interest and were redeemable by the State in ten years' time, had depreciated to 25 cents on the dollar, and, as usual, had driven all other money out of circulation. An attempt to keep up their credit by making them a sort of legal tender, which an execution creditor had to take or wait three years for his pay, did not save them. The bank was wound up in 1831, leaving the State out about $500,000 by this delicious financial experiment, which Senator Stanford wants the General Government to imitate.

The Senator ought also to remember what became of the thirty-seven million dollars of surplus revenue which Congress, with the reluctant approval of President Jackson, distributed among the States just prior to that disastrous panic of 1837 which had so much to do with the defeat of Van Buren in 1840. When the States got this money the country was in a wild speculative fever. Everybody wanted money. Therefore, many of the States, in order "to do the greatest good to the greatest number," parceled out what they got between the counties and towns. In some few cases in New England the latter were shrewd enough to hang on to their share. In other towns it was loaned out pro rata among the taxpayers. None of it ever came back, nor has Congress called on the States to repay what was technically merely a loan.

The Senator should study up the experiences of the colonies, especially Rhode Island, which was the worst of them all, in issuing cheap money to the people. The more shinplasters there were issued to relieve distress the greater grew the distress and the more worthless the shinplasters. The Senator should also go to the Congressional Library and ask its librarian, himself a Massachusetts man, to furnish him with an account of the experiment of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1716 and subsequent years, when it loaned money on land to its citizens.

There can be found in the financial history of this country before, during, and since the Revolution illustrations of every mad monetary scheme which the brain of man ever devised or perhaps has imagination enough to conceive of. The Senator should read this history through, and then he will be forced to the conclusion that his scheme lacks both novelty and feasibility.

THE TAMMANY HALL THIEVES EXPOSED.

The New York *Herald* has turned its search light upon Ludlow Street Jail and the Sheriff's office, both of which are stocked with Tammany Hall officials and under Tammany Hall rule, and has brought to light a system which, in its own words, "has made honesty absolutely impossible among the subordinates of the Sheriff, has bled them as heartlessly as they bleed the public, and is outrageously illegal and utterly rotten." It shows that this high-handed and systematic corruption not only exists under the administration of Sheriff Flack, who is under indictment on a charge of conspiracy against his own wife, but has come down to it as a corrupt legacy from the Administration of ex-Sheriff Grant. The Deputy Sheriffs themselves are not only forced to bleed the public but they are also forced to pay heavily every month for the support of the Sheriff's office, over and above the return of legal fees. Not a single case in fifteen months, it is charged, has passed through the hands of any one of the representatives of the Sheriff's office where only the legal fees have been collected, and the Sheriff knew in every instance that illegal fees had been taken. The *Herald* says:

> "Under the system prevailing in the Sheriff's office every deputy has been expected to make his living entirely through extortions, and, moreover, to share these ill-gotten spoils with others placed above him." In other words the Sheriff's office gets all that the law allows and considerable more, and the deputies who do the dirty work for their superiors only get what they can extort outside of the law, and do not get all of that even. These deputies have to help pay the Tammany assessments, the running expenses of the office, the salaries of the clerks, the Sheriff's counsel, the auctioneers, and numerous other leeches, and yet after they have done this it is stated that those who are in high favor with the Sheriff can make from $5,000 to $6,000 a year, and those who are not from $2,000 to $3,000—not a cent of which is honest.

The *Herald* obtained its evidence by an enterprising bit of journalism. It sent one of its men by due process of law to jail and he was the victim who was plucked, but in addition to this case it has found numerous others. Every day victims are turning up and telling their stories. It has the evidence to show that Tammany Hall has been running the Sheriff's office on a system as infamously corrupt as that which prevailed during the Tweed régime. It was thought when Tweed and his gang were incarcerated that the political system of New York City was purified, but these disclosures show that the offices under control of Tammany are run on principles as corrupt and infamous as those of any department which was controlled by Tweed. They show that Tammany Hall is the most rotten and corrupt organization in existence, and yet the Democratic organs in New York and elsewhere at the East are whining and groaning because the World's Fair with its millions of money was not turned over to this infamous gang of thieves for their pickings and stealings! It is not unlikely that the Senate investigating committee, aided by the grand jury, may run some of these scoundrels to earth, but the hunt ought not to stop there. There should be a combination of all honest and reputable men in New York City, County Democrats, Republicans, Germans, merchants, all uniting in one determined effort to crush and kill this Tammany Hall vampire which is sucking out the very life blood of that city.

ANNEXATION AGITATION IN CUBA.

A dispatch from Havana brings the news that annexation agitation is again rife in Cuba, and that there is a very earnest wish to throw off the galling yoke of Spain. The liberal press is urging the idea, and it is the principal subject of discussion in all public places. The Spanish planters are quite as enthusiastic as the Cubans themselves, for, while the latter are crushed down by taxation and want to have a voice in their government, the former see in annexation an opportunity to better their business interests. The situation on the surface is not unlike that which obtains in Canada, but below the surface it is entirely different, for the Spanish Government has means at its command for crushing out annexation sentiment which would not be tolerated in Canada.

Of one thing the Cubans may be assured. The United States does not want the island badly enough to fight for it nor badly enough to pay anything for it. If Spain should give her consent to annexation without any consideration, even then there would be room for discussion whether a democratic State composed of aliens who have very crude ideas of republicanism would be desirable. The people are not of a character to make good American citizens. They are so utterly un-Anglo-American in all their ideas, and so fixed and prejudiced in them, that it would be a tedious and difficult task to assimilate them. From the point of view of material resources, also, Cuba does not offer very attractive inducements. Her soil is badly worn out by continuous cropping, her finances are almost hopelessly muddled, and the whole island has been squeezed dry by the Spaniards. If, therefore, as is stated, the storm will not break until the Cubans are promised the active help of the United States the island is likely to enjoy its present spell of weather for a long time to come.

In the midst of these reports from Cuba the attention of the Administration and of the country should not be diverted from Hayti, which is the real sugar-bowl we need to add to our collection of National crockery. We want it not only for the coaling-station we should have in the harbor of Port au Prince but we want it for its trade. We want to secure its sugar and tropical products, and once under American administration its poverty, stagnation, and retrogression would disappear, its resources would be developed, and its commerce would be of mutual benefit to Haytians and Americans. We want it for our good and for their good, for our blacks and for their blacks. We want it for their trade and they need it not only for our trade but also for the preservation of the peace of the island. Unlike Cuba, Hayti is not worn out, and with the spur of American capital and American enterprise its soil would soon be under profitable cultivation, tens of thousands of laborers would find paying work, a multitude of our own blacks would be induced to colonize there, railroads would be speedily constructed, American ideas, methods, and education would be established, a strong and staple Government would be organized, progress and prosperity would replace the present conditions, and before long the island would be exporting millions of tons of sugar and coffee to us, taking her pay in American products which she needs. With Hayti under an American protectorate there would be no necessity of considering any Cuban proposition, even if it were equivalent to a gift, for, Hayti once ours, Cuba would be comparatively worthless. What the present Administration should accomplish is the scheme which Gen. Grant conceived of flying the American flag over Hayti and taking the island under its protection. Cuba can wait till we want it.

BRUTALITY IN THE ARMY.

The release of Private Wild by the President has encouraged other privates to tell their stories of alleged brutal treatment, and prominent among them is that of Private Logan, now confined and at hard labor in Fort Snelling. Private Logan's statement in effect is that last August he was placed in confinement upon two charges, one of drunkenness, and the other of refusing to mount his horse when ordered to do so on the march. After being confined for eighteen days he was released and restored to duty, the charges being disapproved. On the 23d of September he was again arrested, tried upon the same charges, which had been dismissed, was dishonorably discharged from the service and sentenced to imprisonment for a year at hard labor. In his statement Private Logan says:

> With regard to the charge of drunkenness I had three witnesses, two soldiers and one citizen, to prove that I was not guilty. I could have called on more, but was told that two were sufficient. As to the charge of refusing to mount my horse when ordered to do so I proved that I was sick, having had to dismount several times previously. The corporal having reported to Lieut. King, L troop, Eighth Cavalry, that I would not mount that officer rode back, assaulted and knocked me down before I had time to explain matters to him. The corporal swore at the court that Lieut. King jumped on me.

Private Logan has put his case into the hands of counsel and applied for relief. If his story is correct he should have relief and Lieut. King should be disgracefully discharged from the United States army. The case is infinitely worse than that of Private Wild. If such brutality as this is practiced in the army it is no wonder that desertions are increasing every year. No man of spirit would submit to such indignity and cruelty. Private Logan's case should have thorough investigation, and if the facts are as stated the President and Secretary of War cannot do him justice any too soon.

THE vituperation of Voluble Vest, the Missouri Senator, is not confined in its expression to his persistent and barbaric yawp. A letter of his has now come to light, addressed to one of the Democratic members of the Montana State Senate, in which he not only makes a violent and vicious attack upon the President, but conveys instructions how to proceed in the late Senatorial fight. The Republicans of Montana are now laughing at the concessions made by Vest as to the mistakes of the Democratic Senators. Vest writes:

> Of course the Republican Senate will not admit our people, but we'll make it so hot for them that they will not admit the others. If they needed them it would be different, but they have six majority already, and can afford to play the high judicial rôle. The United States Senate requires that the Governor shall sign the certificate of a Senator, and we will have the best of it on that point, but they will have the best of us as to the Senate. The fact that our people went into session with them is an estoppel as to the legal organization of that body. It was a terrible mistake, and one which we did not anticipate. I sent Toole a full statement of all the questions involved, but did not think of our people walking into their parlor as they have done. It only remains for us to have two contestants here on time, and if we do nothing else we can show up the parasitical scoundrelism of Harrison's conduct in the matter. You know what I always thought of him. Everybody here now shows the same. I thank God that he is so mean, constitutionally, that he will continue to drive away from him every man of honor and liberality and good feeling, until the people will come to the rescue of the Government from this congealed mass of meanness.
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> The outcome is not exactly what Voluble Vest predicts. Messrs. Sanders and Power, the Republican Senators, have been admitted and "the parasitical scoundrelism (whatever that is) of Harrison" has not been shown up. The letter has very little comfort indeed for the Montana Democrats who "walked into the parlor," especially after Voluble Vest had taken the pains to notify Toole, the Democratic Governor, how to keep them out of it. The whole thing is a giveaway of an exceedingly rich sort.

CAPT. MARSHALL, the Government engineer, in his report speaks unfavorably of using the Illinois and Michigan Canal as a part of the proposed waterway from the lake to La Salle for the reason, among others, that the canal is paralleled on each bank by a railroad a part of whose right of way it would be necessary to condemn to give the canal the necessary width. That objection need cut no figure in any drainage channel which Chicago may make to keep its sewage out of the lake for the reason that it can use the canal without widening it to carry more than 150,000 cubic feet and discharge by another route—the West Fork—the rest of the 300,000 cubic feet which it must send down the valley. It was feared that if the only feasible route was the one by the West Fork to the Desplaines it would be necessary to widen that branch so much as to take all the lots on both sides, and that in consequence there would be extravagant claims for land damages. Hence permission was asked for and obtained to use the canal as far as necessary. That puts it in the power of the city to widen the West Fork to a certain extent. The property-owners will probably be glad to give the land for the sake of the navigation and dock privileges which they will secure—and send half the 300,000 cubic feet a minute down the Desplaines by this route. Then the canal, widened somewhat, but not enough to interfere with the railroad rights of way, will take the rest of the 300,000 cubic feet of water, and somewhere near Willow Springs the two streams can be united and pursue their course down the Desplaines to Joliet in the enlarged channel.

"KEEP up your efforts to reform the abominable car-lamp," writes "A Daily Victim" to THE TRIBUNE; "it is one of the worst afflictions that fall to the lot of the patient traveler on suburban trains." We are not trying to reform the car-lamp. It cannot be reformed. We are endeavoring to exterminate it.

Of course, all talk of an 1892 Fair in Chicago is at an end. New York alone can create an 1892 Fair, and will do it, and without Federal aid.—*New York Mail and Express.*

No, your Tammany Hall fellows could not "create a Fair in 1892" that would not make the town a laughing stock of the world. The granite rocks would hardly be cut down, the excavations and hollows filled up, and the site made fit to build on by May, 1892.

THE Hon. Scott Wike is a candidate for reelection to Congress. This insures that he will vote all right on any World's Fair questions that are yet to come before the House.

THE Democratic politicians held the newspaper at arm's length and glared at it like a maniac. His hair rose on end. His features were hideously distorted. But as he gazed he grew calmer, his face lost its ashy pallor, and presently he drew a long breath of relief.

"Great Belshazzar!" he ejaculated. "I thought I had 'em again!"

A map of the new Democratic gerrymandering scheme in Ohio had unexpectedly caught his eye.

THE Atlanta *Constitution*, a paper that would scorn to exaggerate, says the suburban horse-cars of Atlanta sometimes attain a speed of two miles an hour. Travelers on Chicago's suburban trains will learn of this with unutterable envy.

A SHORT time ago Eli Perkins, who was traveling and lecturing in the South, wrote a letter to the New York *World* containing sundry statements pertaining to Georgia politics. In response to all Georgians that have called these statements in question the *World* makes the crushing rejoinder that Mr. Perkins' communication was accompanied by his name as a guarantee of good faith. What more can they ask?

THE editor of *Life* speaks flippantly of the venerated Autocrat of the Breakfast Table as "a party named Holmes." In after years perhaps he will look back on this passage in his *Life* as rather a discreditable one.

A POULTICE of $100,000 will heal a large pericardiac laceration.

THE Minneapolis *Times* bitterly denies that the milling district of that city is infested with rats, and abuses this paper for having assisted in giving currency to the statement that it is so infested. We found the story in a Minneapolis paper in the first place and supposed it to be true. If it is "merely a lie," as the *Times* avers, we withdraw the suggestion that everybody who has a spare cat should send it to Minneapolis, but we have no apology to offer in behalf of any cats that may have been sent in response to that suggestion up to date.

THE Ohio River is booming along in an angry yellow flood that spreads itself all over the lowlands along its course, yet Louisville is complaining of a water famine. Don't the people of Louisville know water when they see it?

HENRY JAMES, the novelist, is said to be dramatizing his own stories. Instead of sneering at him for this the critics should applaud him. While he is engaged in the work of preparing one of his novels for the stage he is not only compelled to put some kind of a plot in it, but he is too busy to write any new ones.

IF the Barnum and Forepaugh circuses are to be united in one huge amusement trust the Indiana Legislature may as well retire from the field.

IN A MINOR KEY.

War Averted.

"If you jab that umbrella in my eye again, as you have done twice already," said the man in the brown overcoat, fiercely, "you'll get a broken head!"

"It was as much your fault as mine," retorted the man in the gray ulster. "If you want to kick up any fuss about it just sail in! I'm insured for $100 a week in the Scrappers' Self-Protective Mutual Association and I'm aching for a broken head."

The man in the brown overcoat looked fixedly at the other. Evidences of a severe mental conflict were visible in his face. At last he spoke.

"You're safe," he said. "I'm an agent for that company."

Some More Sensitive than Others.

North Dakota Barber—"Turn your head a little this way, please."

Man in the Chair (angrily)—"Let go of my nose!"

Barber (apologetically)—"Beg pardon, sir. It's a habit I've got into. I shave the Attorney-General regular."

Deeply Touched.

Stage Manager—"They're shouting for you again. This is the fifth encore. I guess you'll have to make 'em a little speech."

Popular Idol—"What can I say to the infernal idiots?" (Appearing in front of curtain a moment later)—"My dear friends, this kind greeting touches me deeply," etc.

How Prohibition Is Enforced.

Kansas City *Times:* The *Times* has frequently called attention to the methods which the Prohibitionists of Kansas have resorted to to enforce the odious Prohibitory law. The spy, who is as odious in America as the informer is in Ireland, has been offered a premium, and every man has been invited to become a spotter on his neighbor. The drunken vagabond has been a favorite instrument of conviction, and the word of the man who was willing to testify for a drink of whisky has been accepted as evidence by the Judges created by the Prohibitory law. On the statutes of Kansas today are laws enacted in order to enforce prohibition beside which the Russian code appears respectable.

PERSONALS.

John B. Curtis of Portland, Me., has made nearly $1,000,000 in the manufacture of chewing-gum.

Dr. Brown-Séquard is still engaged on his youthful elixir at Paris, and persists in believing that his experiment will at last be successfully established.

The Rev. Mr. Anderson of Bismarck, Dak., has made himself conspicuous by appearing as the champion of lotteries. He fails to see anything immoral in gambling.

Mr. Wanamaker denies the rumor that he intends to build a great mission church in Philadelphia. His money and labor will continue to be expended upon Bethany Church.

Bronson Howard, writing from Europe to a friend in this country, and speaking not of poker, but of politics, expresses the opinion that the day of Kings and Queens has passed.

The Empress Eugénie still owns the château of Arenenberg, in Switzerland, given her by the late Emperor of the French. There she keeps many relics of her days of prosperity.

The Rev. Mr. Savidge of Omaha preached last Sunday morning on the subject of "Laughter." He said: "Some people say that laughter is a sin. They say Jesus never smiled. It would hurry any one to prove this."

Senator Hoar is credited with a frank and sapient view of a recently discussed subject. He says Congressional discussions are not reported at greater length because they are for the most part tiresome and uninteresting.

William Lloyd Garrison is tall, and slim, and gray, and bald. He has amassed a considerable competence out of wool, and is of a decidedly literary turn of mind. He has a weak voice, which mars the effect of his public speeches.

Mwanga, King of Uganda, who has accepted Christianity, is the man who used to have a few wives slaughtered before breakfast now and then. He has also killed a number of missionaries. His reformation gives civilization a great boost in Africa.

Mme. Emma Nevada, with her husband and little daughter, has returned to Paris from Madrid to try what change of air will do to remove the last traces of the violent and reiterated attacks of influenza which have kept her prostrated throughout the entire winter.

Edward Everett Hale, in the course of a sermon which he preached in New York last Sunday, insisted that the humblest manual laborer, equally with his brother-man whose career abounds with the highest achievements of the intellect, has a right to and ought to regard himself as "a fellow-worker with God."

Sig. Succi, who claims to have invented a liquid which enables a man to go without solid food, has reached London. Medical men on the Continent have been examining his claims and are astonished at the results of their investigations. Succi intends to show the Londoners how he can fast, and then come to this country.

CURRENT NOTES.

In a doubtful state—Wonder if she loves me?—*Boston Herald.*

If man's salvation depended upon woman Hell would be tenantless.—*Ashland Press.*

A wife is a man's better-half, but the fellow who elopes with her doesn't always get the better of him. He usually gets the worst.—*Texas Siftings.*

Hearing the bad things others say about him does not convince a man that he has faults so much as it proves to him that others are liars.—*Atchison Globe.*

"Meet your wife with a smile on your lips," says an exchange. Better wait until the odor of the "smile" has abated somewhat, though.—*Texas Siftings.*

Somehow a man feels much worse the day after he has lost an hour's sleep on account of the baby than he does the day after he has lost five hours' sleep at the club.—*Atchison Globe.*

The Justices were all present to try an exercise case. "Gentlemen," said the prosecuting attorney, "I desire to withdraw this suit from this court. I fear the bias of a full bench."—*New York Sun.*

Two college boys were guessing each other's ages. "To judge by your immature and amateur jokes, you're about 16," said Bill. "To judge by your antique and mossy jests, you're about 200," replied Bob, and honors were easy.—*Providence Telegram.*

Mother—"I don't approve of your carrying on with Mr. Staylate as you did in the parlor last night. You sat too close together." Alice—"Why, mother, there was a chair between us." Mother—"Yes; but there should have been two."—*Lawrence American.*

Mr. Rich—"My daughter, I wish you would busy yourself about something, and not be forever reading those silly novels." "But, my dear father, you ought to be perfectly contented that you have such a wealthy heiress for a daughter."—*Rhegenda Blatter.*

"That is a deep bit of thought," said a Congressman as he laid down a book. "To what do you refer?" asked a confrère. "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise.' I wonder what suggested the thought." "A tip on a horse race, probably."—*Washington Post.*

Philosopher (at the theater)—"It is most remarkable to me how that hero and heroine can act so vividly, like truly impassioned lovers." Theater Habitué—"Of the stage those two are man and wife." Philosopher—"Yes, it's remarkable—very remarkable."—*New York Weekly.*

A young man was calling on a Congressman's daughter the other evening, when the father appeared at the parlor door. "May I come in?" he asked, hesitatingly. "O, yes," she answered, "you may, but we have a quorum without you." Then he didn't.—*Washington Star.*

Junior Partner (Coide, Cash & Co.)—"The salesman in Department X says he won't perjure his soul another week lying about our goods. It will be difficult for us to fill his place." Senior Partner—"How much is he getting?" "Ten dollars a week." "Offer him $12 and a commission."—*New York Weekly.*

"Give me the man who sings at his work," says a writer. He can have him. Also the man who whistles at his work. And amusement-goers will approve also of giving him many of the men and women who sing on the stage, provided he can induce them to follow some other calling.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE GIDDY GUSHERS.

Philadelphia *News:* The United States Senate seems to know enough once in a while to keep its fingers out of the fire.

New York *Press:* Burglars are on the same footing as the United States Senate in one respect. They want to keep their work secret.

Sioux City *Journal:* The Republican party is hardly the place for any man who will make an eight-day speech and then abuse the newspapers because they don't print such stuff.

Baltimore *American:* There is no doubt about Chicago's blowing ability; but can she raise enough wind for the Fair? That's the question, and it's largely a question of dust.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* Congress having provided an Assistant Secretary of War, the head of that department will now have some relief from his arduous labors in the line of doing nothing.

Washington *Post:* The New York people have managed to grind out a new plan for the Washington memorial arch. When it comes to plans the New York people have a clear right of way.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* Anent its spring election a Chicago paper says: "Public opinion demands clean candidates." Bids from other cities must be accompanied by a satisfactory bond.

Peoria *Transcript:* The New York Democratic papers are insisting that it was the Republicans who gave Chicago the World's Fair. Being intelligent men, it is probable they had something to do with it.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* If any one asserts that the Louisiana lottery has no pull in North Dakota the Attorney-General of the State can feel of his nose and declare that he has had personal experience to the contrary.

Philadelphia *Press:* New York now concludes that she never wanted that measly World's Fair, anyhow. It beats all creation how sour grapes will become when they hang where the West wind strikes them.

Kearney *Enterprise:* The New York papers, with the Grant monument fund record staring them in the face, display poor taste in attempting to show up Chicago as a National beggar for money for the World's Fair. New York is not in a position to throw stones.

The Way of the Railroads.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* The Western railroads are cutting passenger rates in order to drive each other into an agreement on the terms that each wishes to dictate. After the fight is patched up they will proceed to lay it all on that bugbear, the Inter-State Commerce law.

Minister Lincoln.

Toledo *Blade:* Mr. Lincoln has rendered signal service at the Court of St. James, his true Americanism being in marked contrast with the snobbishness and subserviency shown by the

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M'CALLA'S CRUEL DEEDS.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY HEARD BY THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Story of the Commander's Remarkable Conduct in the Walker Incident Related by Witnesses — According to Lieut. Ingersoll the Punishments Did Not Exceed Naval Regulations—Ludlow Street Jail Officials Indicted by the Grand Jury.

NEW YORK, March 12.—[Special.]—The McCalla court of inquiry reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning. A few minutes before that hour Admiral Kimberly, the President of the court, accompanied by his official associates, Commodore McCann and Capt. Benham, entered the court-room, and they were quickly followed by Commander McCalla and his counsel, Lawyer G. B. Menzies of Indiana. Lieut. R. E. Ingersoll, Executive Officer of the Enterprise, was qualified by Admiral Kimberly as the first witness. Lieut. Ingersoll has been connected with the Enterprise since October, 1887. He looked a good deal more worried when he took the witness chair than did Commander McCalla.

Lieut. Garst began his examination of the witness by inquiring into the system of punishments followed on the Enterprise during her recent cruise. The punishments were always, according to the witness, strictly within the requirements of the naval regulations. A number of men were punished, but they deserved it, and there was no infraction of the law in the manner of bringing the men to account.

The sailmaker's mate was confined in double irons in the coal-bunkers of the ship for being drunk and disorderly while the Enterprise was off the coast of Algiers, and several other men were put in straitjackets during the summer and fall of 1888. Among them was John E. Walker, who was put in the head by a sword by Commander McCalla, and who subsequently deserted at Rockhampton.

Another punishment was the ironing together in pairs of ten or twelve drunken men when the ship was at Cronstadt, Russia, and then compelling the culprits to march to and down the deck under guard and the supervision of the officer of the deck until they got sober. Some of these men were lashed to a Jacob's ladder July 29, 1888.

When questioned as to cruel punishments alleged to have been meted out to the men on the Enterprise Lieut. Ingersoll declared that the only instance of the kind that he knew of was the punishment of John E. Walker, a second-class fireman, at Christiania, Norway, the night of July 30, 1888. Witness was awakened after 11 o'clock that night from his sleep by shouts, cries, and curses from a man apparently under the influence of liquor. Witness dressed hurriedly and followed his commanding officer to the starboard gangplank, where he found Fireman Walker in the hands of the ship's police, who were endeavoring to put him in irons under orders from Lieut. Mulligan, officer of the deck, who stood by. Walker was shouting, cursing, and calling Commander McCalla abusive names. The Commander ordered him gagged, and this was done by placing a bayonet crosswise in his mouth. This, however, did not stop the noise and McCalla ordered the gag removed and several bucketfuls of salt water thrown in Walker's face. As soon as he could regain his speech he resumed his outcries, and thereupon Commander McCalla drew his sword and struck him on the head. Walker, who was in a half-kneeling position when he received the blow, fell to the deck and was quiet. The Commander ordered his hammock brought aft, and the wounded man was lifted into it and blankets and a tarpaulin were thrown over him. The ship's surgeon examined and bandaged Walker's wound, which was a severe cut on the back of his head and bled freely.

Upon cross-examination Lieut. Ingersoll declared that the crew of the Enterprise contained an unusually large number of unruly men, whose influence upon their associates was detrimental to discipline. They were what is known as the "tough element" of the navy, and Walker was a leader among them. The men on the Enterprise were well treated. Commander McCalla had issued every means to make them comfortable and had introduced several important improvements in forecastle accommodations. Witness declared further, under the prompting of Lawyer Menzies, that at the time of the trouble with Fireman Walker fifteen or twenty men were attracted to the scene of the disturbance, apparently with the intention of making an attempt at rescue if a suitable opportunity offered itself.

Lieut. Ingersoll further testified that the McCalla-Walker incident was the most remarkable he had ever known in all his seafaring experience. He never saw such extraordinary measures taken to compel obedience as those resorted to by his commanding officer in the case of Walker.

The next witness, Lieut. Samuel C. Lemly, who was on the Enterprise from Jan. 16, 1888, until she returned from her cruise in foreign waters, declared that the trouble aboard the Enterprise was due to a lack of discipline and proper awards and punishment. Men were punished erratically rather than systematically, and there were different punishments for the same offense. Witness also complained that the reports of officers were frequently ignored by Commander McCalla. Lieut. Lemley testified that he knew in a general way of the Walker incident, and that he had seen the man the morning after he was cut down lying on the quarterdeck, not in a hammock, as a previous witness had testified, in double irons, with a gag in his mouth. He knew of various other instances of harsh punishment and recalled the case of Louis Meyer, an apprentice, who refused to help put out a fire in one of the coal-bunkers when the Enterprise lay off Mozambique, April 17, 1889, and was lashed to a mast in consequence. Commander McCalla went to this culprit, who smiled, and thereupon the Commander sent for his sword. When he had got it he faced the culprit, and, holding the point of the weapon to the boy's face, screeched: "Now, damn you, if you laugh at me I will kill you."

Court then adjourned until tomorrow. A reporter had a long talk with Fireman Walker today after the adjournment of the court of inquiry. He is in hopes that he will be pardoned for his desertion, that he may with safety give his testimony at the hearing. Walker declares that he was compelled by self-protection to desert.

CORRUPTION IN LUDLOW STREET.

Deputy Sheriff McGonigal and Warden Keating Indicted by the Grand Jury.

NEW YORK, March 12.—[Special.]—Deputy Sheriff David McGonigal and Warden James T. Keating of Ludlow Street Jail were today indicted by the grand jury on charges of bribery and held by Judge Fitzgerald in $10,000 bail each, which they secured. Keating is charged with accepting a fee of $20 from Nelson Hersh, a reporter on the New York Herald, who had been arrested by design in an action for fraud brought by De Witt C. Buckbee, and in which an order of arrest was issued. The indictment recites that Keating accepted a bribe of $20 for allowing Nelson Hersh to go out of jail for three hours against the law and the statute. In McGonigal's case there are two charges, bribery and misdemeanor. In his indictment there are five counts. The first relates to accepting a bribe from Mr. Hersh. It is charged that Mr. Hersh paid $40 to McGonigal for the consideration of not having the warrant served upon him for five hours after he was first apprised of it. The misdemeanor is founded on the fact that McGonigal told Hersh that he had a right to have the money and demanded it. Both men pleaded not guilty and were allowed until next Tuesday to make a new plea.

When Warden Keating left the court-room as at once went to the Sheriff's office and handed in his resignation to indicted Sheriff Flack. It is rumored that McGonigal has also resigned.

THE FLACK CONSPIRACY CASE.

Twenty-eight Talesmen Examined, but Only One Juror Accepted.

NEW YORK, March 12.—[Special.]—The lawyers in the Flack divorce conspiracy case, now before Judge Barrett in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, fought all day and secured only one individual juror, Charles Gibson, and he came at the hour of adjournment—half-past 4 in the afternoon. Then as an offset to him, the foreman, the first man chosen, Mr. George L. Herrick, was excused, because it was discovered he was connected with a firm with which one of the lawyers for the defense had had business relations. There still leaves two seats to fill.

Twenty-eight talesmen were examined today at great length, and nearly all were challenged because they had formed opinions from the newspapers. They were asked if they had read anything "on the other side," but of course they had not, because Judge Bookstaver, Flack, and his friends steadily declined to be interviewed or say one word in explanation of their conduct. Court was adjourned until tomorrow.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Sub-Executive Committee of the Republican League Appointed.

NEW YORK, March 12.—President Thurston of the Republican National League has appointed the following sub-Executive Committee to manage the affairs of the league for the coming year: James A. Blanchard, Chairman, New York; J. Henry Gould, Massachusetts; G. W. Patton, Illinois; J. F. Hendrix, Pennsylvania; Horace M. Deal, Ohio; E. L. Lindsley, Connecticut; Charles E. Pierce, Missouri; F. R. Owens, Michigan; T. E. Byrnes, Minnesota; E. C. L. Herwig, Louisiana. President Thurston and Secretary Humphreys are ex-officio members of the committee. The committee will meet soon and outline the work for the year.

Opposed to the Meat Export Bill.

Senator Sherman has introduced a bill which is received with much disapprobation among the shippers of provisions on the Produce Exchange. It provides in effect that all pickled meats for export abroad shall be in pickle for at least sixty days before shipment. A largely-attended meeting of the provision trade was held today. Messrs. Sperry, Sinclair, and William Hamilton were appointed a special committee to go to Washington at once and represent the views of the trade. They are sanguine of killing the bill, as they think it has been introduced under a misapprehension.

Elevated Roads Must Pay More Taxes.

Controller Myers has written a plain and pointed letter to Mr. Galloway, the Vice-President of the Manhattan railway company, in regard to the payment of the taxes which that gentleman and his fellow-directors of the elevated roads have managed to evade. The Controller says that the checks for $5,400 a quarter which the city has been receiving from the company represent only 5 per cent of the rent, while the city should receive 5 per cent of the company's net income, or $300,000 a year.

Jay Gould's Engagement Denied.

A semi-official announcement of the engagement of Mr. Jay Gould and Mrs. Maurice B. Flynn, daughter of Mr. Theodore Moss, Commissioner and Treasurer of Palmer's Theater, was published today. Theodore Moss, who was seen at the Board of Electrical Control, said there was not a single word of truth in the story. Edwin Gould, son of Jay Gould, also said that the story was not true. Mr. Jay Gould is absent in the West.

Miscellany.

Maria Stanwood, the operatic somnambulist, tried to repeat her experiment this morning, but she had not strayed 200 feet from her own door before she was in the grasp of four policemen, all of whom had missed her on her last trip.

Maj. Binford Wilson, who was appointed by Judge Gresham a master in chancery to take testimony in the foreclosure proceedings against the St. Louis and Chicago railway, has decided that the 200 disputed bonds for $1,000 each, issued by Frank C. Hollins & Co., the company's fiscal agents, are void.

A man who gave his name as Adam McCain, and who said he was an inventor of Minneapolis, Minn., and temporarily residing at the Revere House, Long Island City, was captured by two policemen of that city Tuesday evening while running through the streets entirely nude. He was suffering from delirium tremens.

TOOT REPENTS OF HIS CRIME.

The Absconding Express Employe Will Return Home.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 12.—[Special.]—Clarence J. Toot, the young cashier who so mysteriously disappeared from the office of the United States Express company the night of Dec. 1, is now on his way home unless he has changed his purpose since Feb. 26. In the New York mail that arrived at 10:40 last evening came a letter bearing foreign postage stamps and postmarked Lisbon, Portugal, Feb. 26. The letter is addressed to his father, who pronounces it genuine, the handwriting being plainly that of his missing son. The letter is as follows:

AT SEA NEAR LISBON, Feb. 23.—Dear Father: How good those words sound once more, and O how sorry that through an act of mine it may be for the last time. I assure you will be justified in forbidding them when you have read this letter. I don't know how I came to do it. I am sure I never thought of it till that night. O, I wish I had died before I came to this! I was sitting in the office in front of my safe, which was open, when my eye fell on the $1,000 package and for the first time I thought of taking it, and with that thought all the good in me seemed to leave me and I resolved to take it, not for the sake of the money but just for the sake of the wrong. I did not think of what I could do with the money when I got it. Had it been that that I wanted I could have chosen a time when the safe contained several thousand dollars. Then the thought came to me to try and make you think that some one had made way with me and that I was dead. It seemed as though the Devil himself was in me; I danced about and laughed with delight when I thought of the wrong I was doing and the sorrow and trouble I would cause. You know how I arranged things—how I left everything I was known to possess and tried to make it appear I was the victim of foul play. Don't you think I must have been crazy or out of my mind? I am sure I could never have thought of such a terrible thing had it not been so. So little did I think of the money that I did not even count it; nor do I know how much there was nor how much I spent. I formed no plans as to what I should do the future, but simply took the first train for Detroit. Reaching there I went on to Montreal, and while there decided to go to England. I staid in Liverpool about a week, taking the first steamer for South America, and still without any plans for the future. It was only after I reached Buenos Ayres that I seemed to realize what I had done and the disgrace I had brought upon myself and you. I was overcome with remorse, and what had so filled me with delight before now drove me nearly mad. After thinking the matter over I decided the only right thing for me to do was to go back and give myself up to the authorities, return what little money I had left, and after serving my time making it my first aim to repay what I had taken. With this end in view I am now on my way back. This letter will reach you some time before I get back, so you will be prepared to receive the news of my return. Please don't tell any one, unless it be mother, what I have told you. I shall make no statement to the authorities, but simply plead guilty. Then another request, can't you prevent Fred finding out why I am away so long? Don't let him know I am coming back, and I will be at liberty before he is old enough to understand. I have written him a letter. Will you give it to him? I am glad that you still have Will and Fred. I am sure they will never do what I have. I have brought some feather flowers for mother from Rio Janeiro. She need not hesitate to receive them. I earned the money I bought them with. Well, dear father, I must say good-by. I have not said half that I wished to—I cannot express my feelings. Your erring son,

CLARENCE.

Toot was first discovered missing Monday morning, Dec. 2, and for two weeks after the disappearance was the reigning sensation. When the express office was opened in the morning Toot's cot was found vacant with every appearance of having been occupied during the night. His clothing was found where he had evidently taken it off upon retiring, and a book he had been reading lay where it had apparently fallen from his hand. The gas was burning brightly at the head of the bed and everything looked entirely unsuspicious, except the fact that upon the floor near the cot lay Toot's revolver with hammer at full cock. There were no signs of a scuffle nor anything to indicate violence, but Toot was gone and the disappearance was as complete as if the earth had swallowed him. Upon investigating something like $1,800 in money and $700 worth of diamonds were found to be missing, but a large package of greenbacks in the large safe was undisturbed.

The express company's officials early took the belief that Toot had absconded, after planning the clever deception. They offered a reward of $1,000 "for satisfactory proof that he was abducted or murdered," but not one cent for his capture alive. The county officials also offered $1,000 for the apprehension of the parties "guilty of his abduction or murder." The letter is the first trace that has been obtained of him.

Sale of Trotting Stock.

NEW YORK, March 12.—[Special.]—Consignments of twenty-four head of trotting stock from the estate of Benjamin E. Bates of Watertown, Mass., and thirty head from Mr. George A. Reynolds' Forest Hill stock farm, Utica, N. Y., engaged the attention of Peter C. Kellogg & Co. at the American Institute Building throughout today. It was the winding up of the second week's sale of this class of horses held by the Kelloggs. When Miss Knox, a black mare 11 years old, was brought out Reynolds assured the people "I shouldn't like anybody to offer less than $1,500 for this mare," but they did offer a good deal less, as the opening bid was $150 and she was finally sold for $355, whereupon there was an expression of unutterable disgust upon Reynolds' cleanly shaven face.

Opera-Goers Should Remember

Lyon & Healy, State and Monroe-sts., have the only correct editions of the various opera librettos and vocal scores used by the Patti troupe.)

HERR RICHTER RESIGNS.

THE LEADER OF THE RADICALS QUARRELS WITH HERR RICKERT.

History of Burchell's Life in England—A Man of Good Family Who Is Now Held for Murder in Canada—Song of the French Contingent of the Salvation Army—Emperor Francis Joseph Entertains the Leaders of the Hungarian Opposition.

BERLIN, March 12.—The resignation of Herr Richter from the Radical committee in the Landtag, ostensibly because of the increased strength of the Radical party in the Reichstag, is really due to his disagreement with Herr Rickert's views on fiscal reform. With reference to the retirement of Herr Richter Herr Rickert announces in the *Freisinnige-Zeitung*, of which Richter is editor, that the *Zeitung* will no longer be the organ of the party.

Germany will shortly notify the Powers that she has taken the Islands of Manda and Patta under her protection.

BURCHELL'S RECORD IN ENGLAND.

Respectable Antecedents of the Man Now Held on a Charge of Murder.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, March 13.—No doubt remains as to the true identity of the suspect of the Niagara Falls murderer. It is clear that the J. Burchell of the early communications about the sad death of Mr. Benwell is really and truly Reginald Burchell, son of the late vicar of Church Kirk, not the son of a London livery-stablekeeper, but a young man of good connections and of excellent education. Not to mention other proofs of the accuracy of his identification here is the notice of his marriage extracted from the *Times* for Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1888:

On the 19th inst., at Croydon, Reginald Burchell, youngest son of the late Rev. Joseph Burchell, rector of Church Kirk, near Accrington, rural dean and proctor in convocation for the Archdeacon of Manchester, to Florence Stevenson of Maberly road, Upper Norwood.

Wherever Burchell has lived, for however short a time, there he has succeeded in making himself famous. Few men of 25 can boast of such a record. At Lincoln he made night hideous, and his wild Indian whoop was often heard at night, reverberating along the streets and byways of Oxford. He organized carousals in the college and out of the college at all hours. He wore gaudy waistcoats, and his costumes rarely lacked some adornment of flaming hue.

His principal achievement in the task of adding variety and interest to Oxford life was the establishment of a club called "The Black and Tan." The colors of this club were doubtless of his choosing, his predilection for strong effects being evident.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[Copyright, 1890, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.]

LONDON, March 12.—An actor named Emery tells a story on Burchell which goes to show that he had more than one string to his bow. Emery first met him at Burton-on-Trent in July, 1887. Burchell was running a small theatre with a partner named Colona. Emery was engaged as manager. Burchell said he was the son of Justice Hawlins and obliged to leave home because of misconduct. Burchell lived a fast life and always carried a revolver. He got heavily in debt. The company went on a tour of the provinces, but Burchell did not pay salaries regularly. Emery tells of the heartless conduct of Burchell in leaving the artists without means of getting food. He borrowed money from members of the company who were gulled by the man's promises. Finally the company broke up and he lost sight of Burchell till November, 1889, when he met him accidentally on Edgware road, London. Burchell said he was married and was the manager of Wallack's Theater, New York, and was over here in search of talent. He said he had a theater of his own out West and offered to get Emery a place if he would sell his property here. Emery said he would do so, and he actually did sell his house in Paddington to raise the money which Burchell said was necessary to give him a proper introduction. Emery's wife refused to stay here with the children and Emery wrote Burchell saying he could not accept the place. Burchell's address was care of the *Clipper*. Emery says he believes the money sent from London to Burchell in 1888 came from Colona, who has a shady reputation but is wealthy. While they were touring together Burchell gave Emery a photo of himself which Pelley's father has seen, and is convinced it is the same person who lured his son to Canada. David Stevenson, father of Mrs. Burchell, is believed to have taken passage on the Germanic, which sails tomorrow, with the object of rendering assistance to his daughter.

"The Marseillaise du Salut."

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, March 10.—The Salvation Army people in France have produced a new version of the French national hymn, which they call "The Marseillaise du Salut." The first stanza runs as follows and may be heard any night at the army headquarters on the Rue Auber:

Allons, enfants de la lumière,
Par le ciel mis en liberté.
Fils de Dieu dont Christ est le frère,
Affranchis par la vérité.
Affranchis par la vérité.
En avant tous avec courage,
Sans peur annoncez le Salut,
Qui change la vie et le but.
Du pêcheur brisant l'esclavage.
Aux armes, combattants, formez vos bataillons.
Marchons, marchons, au nom de Dieu sauvons.
Sauvons, sauvons.

Dined by Emperor Francis Joseph.

BUDA-PESTH, March 12.—Count Albert Apponyi, the leader of the Opposition in the Hungarian Diet, and Count Karolyi, the Imperial Prime Minister, were present at a dinner given by the Emperor last night. His Majesty had a lengthy conversation with Count Apponyi, in the course of which he expressed the hope that the Opposition would maintain a moderate attitude. Count Apponyi's presence at the banquet is significant, inasmuch as no member of the Opposition has been invited to the imperial dinners for many years.

German Delegates to the Conference.

BERLIN, March 12.—The German delegates to the Berlin labor conference are Baron von Berlepsch, Prussian Minister of Commerce; Bishop Kopp of Breslau; Herr Magdeburg, Under Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce; Herr Reichardt, Chief of the Politico-Commercial Department of the Imperial Foreign Office; Herr Lohman, member of the Federal Council; Dr. Hauchecorne, Director of Mines in the Prussian Ministry of Public Works; Herr Landmann, Bavarian Delegate in the Bundesrath; Herr Heyl, Councilor of the Ministry of Commerce, and Herr Koechlin, a manufacturer. Dr. Kayser, Councilor of Legation, has been appointed Secretary.

Afraid to Attack the French.

PARIS, March 12.—It is officially announced that the King of Dahomey, accompanied by his female warriors, has retired to Lama, after remaining at Godomey four days and not daring to attack the French posts. The rest of his army remains at Godomey, where it is erecting fortifications. During the campaign 1,000 Dahomians, including a female General, were killed. It is stated that the French captives taken by the Dahomians are safe at Whydah.

Sir William to Represent Great Britain.

LONDON, March 12.—Sir William Henry Houldsworth, Conservative, member of the House of Commons for the Northwest Division of Manchester, has been appointed the second delegate to represent Great Britain at the international labor conference at Berlin. Sir William is in business as a cotton-spinner in Manchester.

Anti-English Sentiment Subsiding.

OPORTO, March 12.—The league which was formed here by students for the avowed purpose of assaulting Mr. Glynn Petre, the British Minister, has been abandoned. The anti-English feeling is subsiding.

The Pope Selects His Tomb.

ROME, March 12.—The Pope has chosen a design for his tomb. It will be of white marble, with a figure of himself leaning on a sepulchral urn, and colossal statues of Religion and Justice on either side.

Rejected the Irish Land-Tenure Bill.

LONDON, March 12.—The House of Commons this evening rejected the Irish Land-Tenure bill by 331 to 179.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The performance of Verdi's "Otello" last night at the Auditorium was one of extraordinary merit. The cast was: Desdemona, Mme. Albani; Emilia, Mme. Synnerberg; Iago, Sig. Del Puente; Cassio, Sig. Perugini; Roderigo, Sig. Bielette; Ludovico, Sig. Castelmary; Montano, Sig. De Vaschetti; and Otello, Sig. Tamagno. "Otello" was by far the best performance which the company gave when it was last here, and yet that of last night surpassed anything done during the former engagement. Sig. Tamagno was in excellent voice, and sang with astonishing power and spirit. His superb impersonation of the title rôle is one which deserves to be long remembered by those that were fortunate enough to witness it. The splendid intensity of his portrayal of the part led the audience to break in with applause in the midst of a phrase, as if unwilling to await its conclusion. Throughout the opera his personality dominated every scene in which he took part, reaching a climax of tremendous dramatic force in the closing scene of the last act. Whatever shortcomings there may be in his vocalization, and such as exist have been fully considered heretofore, they deserve to be entirely overlooked in view of the extraordinary dramatic worth of his delineation. His "Otello" is one which reveals new causes for admiration each time it was heard.

Mme. Albani is better in "Otello" than in anything else in which she has been heard here, and in her action makes partial amends for the worn quality of her voice, which is less evident here than in other operas. Sig. Del Puente's impersonation of Iago, was full of meaning. His so-called "Credo" in the second act was well sung and powerfully declaimed. In his scenes with Otello, so full of dramatic characterization, he bore his part well and shared the honors with Tamagno. Sig. Perugini, as Cassio, did excellent work, singing his music well and acting skillfully.

Mme. Synnerberg was a good Emilia, and Signori Bielette, Castelmary, and De Vaschetti did good service in their respective rôles. The chorus sang with great spirit and remarkable precision considering the difficulties presented by the music. The orchestra, under Sig. Arditi, played the score in a manner deserving of hearty recognition and praise. The house was only slightly inferior to that of the preceding evening, while the performance was far superior in every way. This evening Mme. Patti will sing "Lakme," a part which she has not sung in this country. "Otello" will be repeated Tuesday night instead of "The Huguenots." This change of bill is highly acceptable for the reason that Verdi's work is far superior to Meyerbeer's in interest and musical worth, and besides it has the merit of novelty. It may be a long time before Chicago operagoers will have the chance of hearing the opera so well done. The occasion will be the last appearance of Tamagno and Albani.

***

Mr. Booth must have been in a mood favorable to playing Hamlet last evening, for he enacted the part with a spirit which one has sometimes found wanting in him of late years. But how "Hamlet" affects one depends on the mood of the auditor as well as that of the actor; and the large crowd at the Chicago Opera-House was in sympathy with the theme. The grace and the elocution of Booth's Hamlet have been always acknowledged, but on this occasion they were reinforced by a freshness of feeling which gave new vitality to the impersonation. It was a pleasure to listen to the deep and trained voice rolling off the familiar periods with musical moderation; and the pleasure was enhanced by the consciousness that the exercise was not to the actor a wholly perfunctory task. The scene with the Ghost was powerful, and that of the parting with Ophelia was tender. The interview of Hamlet with his mother showed what one thought was a falling off in fire. It was less inspiring than one had reason to expect from what went before.

Mme. Modjeska played Ophelia, perhaps with less love than she has given to other Shakspearean characters, but with all her exquisite skill. She made a picture of sisterly sweetness in her first scene with Laertes, and in the parting with Hamlet was touching in her artless grief. Her sinking to the floor after this dialogue struck one as a straining at a point which is something unusual in her methods. The mad scene, which is so trying in its bare simplicity, received faultless treatment, though one believes it susceptible of still keener pathos in interpretation. Ophelia is almost colorless in her maidenly whiteness, and demands an entire surrender of self in the actress who would interpret it. One found much to admire in Mme. Modjeska's beautiful portrayal, yet one felt that there was still a depth of sympathy in the character which she had not sounded. This depth lies in its Anglo-Saxon simplicity.

Mr. Skinner was a Laertes of more grace than force. Mr. Rogers was an amiable Polonius. The King was a fine, healthy-looking monarch, not at all resembling "a mildewed ear blasting his wholesome brother." Why is it, by the way, that this royal villain is always made prepossessing in direct contradiction of the text? The Ghost was the traditional one of sonorous voice. And the First Player, for a wonder, was an excellent one and worthy of his fellowship.

"Hamlet" will be repeated this evening.

"Leah" will be given this evening by the Margaret Mather company at Hooley's for the only time, as Tobin's comedy, "The Honeymoon," will be substituted for it Saturday evening.

Transfer of the Toledo, Saginaw and Mackinaw.

BAY CITY, Mich., March 12.—There was placed on record in this city today a deed transferring the two divisions of the Toledo, Saginaw and Mackinaw railroad to the Cincinnati, Saginaw and Mackinaw company, the consideration being $3,000,000. Accompanying the deed was a general first mortgage issued to the Central Trust company of New York for $2,000,000. Of this amount $500,000 is to be used in purchasing additional terminals in Saginaw, West Bay City, and Bay City.

Parker House Proprietors to Assign.

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—[Special.]—The creditors of the Parker House met this evening and decided to allow Punchard & Mann, the old proprietors, to make an assignment. Messrs. William A. French, John Crandall, and William R. Russell were chosen as assignees. This step paves the way for J. R. Whipple of Young's Hotel to come into control of the house.

Hard Times in Italy.

Lack of work is so keenly and generally felt in the towns and provinces of Italy that the Prefects and royal Governors are issuing vigorous proclamations calling upon all owners of property to scrape up some kind of employment for the unoccupied, who are literally penniless and at the door of starvation.

Rough on Birdie.

Birdie McGinnis—"My great hobby is art. I do dearly love to paint."

Gilhooly—"I'm glad to hear that. It convinces me that I am an expert physiognomist, for I knew it by the looks of your face for some time past."—*Texas Siftings.*

Catarrh

IS a blood disease. Until the poison is expelled from the system, there can be no cure for this loathsome and dangerous malady. Therefore, the only effective treatment is a thorough course of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla**—the best of all blood purifiers. The sooner you begin the better; delay is dangerous.

"I was troubled with catarrh for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine cured me of this troublesome complaint and completely restored my health."—Jesse M. Boggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

"When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me for catarrh, I was inclined to doubt its efficacy. Having tried so many remedies, with little benefit, I had no faith that anything would cure me. I became emaciated from loss of appetite and impaired digestion. I had nearly lost the sense of smell, and my system was badly deranged. I was about discouraged, when a friend urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and referred me to persons whom it had cured of catarrh. After taking half a dozen bottles of this medicine, I am convinced that the only sure way of treating this obstinate disease is through the blood."—Charles H. Maloney, 113 River st., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

"THE HUB"
N. W. Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

INVESTIGATE OUR

Spring Overcoat SALE.

All last season's SPRING OVERCOATS grouped together irrespective of last season's prices—being $18, $20, or $22. The entire lot offered this week at

$12.50.

Don't miss the opportunity to save from 35 to 50 per cent on a Spring Overcoat that you will surely need in a week or so. We have sold already this week over 300 Overcoats, but many of the fine ones still remain.

Fine Kerseys, Meltons, Wide Wales, and Corkscrews, silk-lined or silk-faced, worth $15 to $25—offered now for $12.50.

NEW SPRING SUITS arriving daily—elegant shades—equal to the best merchant tailors' production.

KIRK'S JUVENILE SOAP, 10c.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
Importing Retailers,
State and Madison Streets.

Standard Toilet Sale.

An Index of our Prices during our Extensive Alterations, Improvements, etc.

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Pond's Extract, 28c.	LISTERINE, 73c.	Bailey's English Violet Water, 35c.	Sanford's Ginger, 29c.	Cuticura Resolvent, 63c.
Scott's Emulsion, 62c.	Dry Shampoo Bay Rum, 19c.	FLORIDA WATER, 15c.	Ammonia, 4c.	Warner's Safe Cure, 63c.
Hood's Sarsaparilla, 62c.	West India Bay Rum, 18c.	PURE VASELINE, 4c.	Allcock's Porous Plaster, 8c.	Roll Toilet Paper, 8c.

Brushes—Combs—Mirrors—Chamois—Sponges—Barbers' Supplies—Manicure Supplies, Etc., All Greatly Reduced.

Spreading Like Wildfire "The Current Conundrum" Name of the State-st. Dry Goods House which made a complete Failure in attempting to check our growth.

The Trick-Mule Merchants Evidently Never Read About the Man Who Put His Head in the Lion's Mouth.

FOR SALE.

17 ACRES
—BY—
BOGUE & HOYT,
NEAR THE

17 Acres N. W. Corner Twelfth and West Fortieth-st.

25 Acres S. W. Cor. Twelfth-st. and Central-av., RIGHT ACROSS THE ROAD FROM THE SHOPS.

20 Acres Southeast Cor. Fourteenth-st. and Hyman-av., RIGHT OPPOSITE THE ENTRANCE TO THE GROUNDS.

5 Acres Southeast Cor. Twenty-Second and West Fiftieth-sts.

ALL RIGHT IN THE TRACK OF THE BIG LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

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TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS THINK OF IT!

As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures

CONSUMPTION,

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. AS PALATABLE AS MILK. Be sure you get the genuine as there are poor imitations.

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SPRING STYLES NOW READY.

We sell durable goods at lower prices than all competitors.

Immense assortment of Bedroom, Dining-room, Library, and Hall Furniture.

Honest made Parlor Furniture and Curled Hair Mattresses a specialty. Our own make Also Andrews' New "Gem" Folding Beds.

WIRTS & SCHOLLE,
222 WABASH-AV.,
Between Adams and Jackson-sts

30 DAYS' TRIAL!

DR. HORNE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT contains 15 to 100 degrees of Electricity, positively cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LIVER, KIDNEY and exhausting diseases of both sexes, young or old, rich or poor. Step dropping, come yourself. GUARANTEED the latest improved, cheapest, scientific Self-Generating Electric Suspensories free with Main Belts. Electricity instantly felt. Call and examine, or send stamp for illustrated pamphlet and terms.
DR. W. J. HORNE, REMOVED to 180 WABASH AVE. CHICAGO.

Clothing Merchants, Attention!

It will be for your interest to inspect our line before placing your orders.

KUH, NATHAN & FISCHER,
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The Law Demands It!

For Sale in Bulk. FRESH STOCK of Men's FURNISHING GOODS and HATS at Topeka, Kansas

DON'T LIKE THE SCHEDULE

MESSRS. YOUNG AND HEWITT OF THE LEAGUE FIND FAULT WITH IT.

They Do Not Like the Idea of Cutting Off Fourteen Games from Each Club by Putting Ten Teams in the Field—Lohane's Case Soon to Be Considered—The Hoosier Players in Good Form—Interesting Featherweight Fight at Providence—General Sporting News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—[Special.]—"A meeting of the Arbitration Committee of the league and American Association will be held at Philadelphia," said President Young of the National League, "for the purpose of determining whether Lehane will play first base this season for the New Yorks or the Columbus team. We will meet in Col. Rogers' law office at Philadelphia and the proceedings will be strictly private. Each side will present its case, and it will rest upon the decision of Secretary and Treasurer Zack Phelps of the American Association, John I. Rogers of the National League, John J. O'Neill and a conclusion will be reached upon the merits of the matter.

"At no time in the history of the league," continued Mr. Young, "has there been such an unsatisfactory meeting as the one recently held at Cleveland. Nobody seemed to be satisfied with the report of the Schedule Committee and the fact that fourteen games are cut off from each club by the insistence upon ten clubs created a great deal of friction, too. But, despite this fact, I do not place any credence in the statement to the effect that Cleveland and Pittsburg propose to amalgamate, consolidate, or whatever else it may be termed. Such a course would be suicidal. Their team would be neither fish, flesh, nor fowl so far as local interest would be concerned. Local interest is what maintains base-ball in the United States, and nobody appreciates this fact more than the men who are at the head of the National League today. It was demonstrated that such a movement as combining two clubs would not work when it was proposed to unite the Washington and Baltimore teams and have games played alternately in the two cities. No proposition was made at the league meeting for a coalition between Pittsburg and Cleveland, and hence I do not take much stock in the story."

President Hewitt has returned from Cleveland and is of the opinion that the new schedule is as poor as could be imagined. "But, then," he added, "all the others are dissatisfied, so I think I was handsized as tenderly as anybody." A complete club has been secured for Washington the composition of which is as follows: Harry Mace, J. Maloney, Peter McCoy, and W. C. Phillips, pitchers; Frank Bird, F. F. Nicholas, and John M. Biddle, catchers; Louis Whistler, first base; O'Brien, second base; Belden, Hill, third base; Gleason, short stop; Herman Bader, left field; Michael Jordan, right field, and Fred H. Stover, center field. This makes fifteen men under contract. All the players have been ordered to report for duty the 20th inst., and practice will begin at this meeting.

CLEVELAND, O., March 12.—Secretary Hawley was asked tonight what truth there was in the rumor that Cleveland and Pittsburg clubs were to be consolidated.

"There is no truth in it," was the reply. "Somebody delights to seem to me in circulating stories that the Cleveland club is to be transferred or sold out, or something of the kind all the time. We are not going to sell out, or transfer, or consolidate, as I have heard, and I guess that I would know it if anybody would."

HAVE THE BEST OF THE SCHEDULE.

The Rule Against Sunday Games Not to Be Enforced at St. Louis.

The brotherhood schedule of games is a vastly superior arrangement to comparisons with the National League circuit, but a study of the dates assigned to Cleveland and Brooklyn shows that they have secured the choicest plums in the pie. It appears that the Players' League have concluded to let the rule against Sunday games slumber until the opening of the season, as the schedule for the games at St. Louis begins Sunday, March 30, and games with Philadelphia and Brooklyn at the City of the Big Bridge are drawn for April 6 and 13, both Sundays. St. Louis folk must have their Sunday amusement, and as there will be considerable interest in the players' teams it is perhaps as well that the rule should go for these occasions only. The dates of the St. Louis games in which the Chicago team will play are: March 30, 31, April 1, 2, 3 with Cleveland; April 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 with Philadelphia; April 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 with Brooklyn; and April 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 with New York.

CHICAGO WINS FROM BROOKLYN.

The Colts Overcome the Bridegrooms by a Score of 4 to 3.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 12.—[Special.]—The colts and the Bridegrooms again crossed bats this afternoon at the Ponce de Leon ball park. The day was delightful and brought out a large number of the lovers of the National game. All seemed to take special interest in the playing, which was no doubt the most spirited so far seen in this city. The ladies in particular were enthusiastic when their favorites made a run or took a fly, and they were equally despondent at any one of the few errors in the game. Both teams were strengthened before the beginning of the game. Chicagos won by a score of 4 to 3.

Some great plays were made by the outfield. O'Brien and Carroll particularly distinguished themselves by some marvelous catches. Cooney, the colts' new shortstop, also up to the mark today, and is without doubt one of the best short-stops in the country. Coughlin and Lauer did great battery work for the Chicagos, and a loud and long cheer went up from the 3,000 spectators when the last batsman was retired, leaving the score 4 to 3 in favor of the colts.

The game started with the colts at the bat, while Terry and Stallings occupied the points for the Bridegrooms. In the first inning the colts scored one run on an error by Burns of Cooney's hit and a pretty single by Anson, and three in the fourth on a base on balls by O'Brien, Coughlin's base hit, Cooney's two-bagger, and a terrific drive to the right-field fence by Carroll for three bases. No more runs were scored, although several men were left on third base.

For the Brooklyns, who started the run-getting in the third, Andrews' error off Stalling's fly, Cooney's wild throw to first base, and the hits of Collins and Burns yielded two runs. In the fifth inning O'Brien led off with a base hit, stole second and third, and crossed the plate on a sacrifice by Foutz. After this not a Bridegroom reached second base. Following is the score:

Brooklyn.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.	Chicago.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
O'Brien, lf....	1	2	2	0	0	Cooney, ss...	1	1	3	4	1
Collins, 2b....	0	1	1	1	0	Carroll, lf...	1	1	2	0	0
Burns, ss....	0	1	3	5	1	Wilmot, cf...	0	0	0	1	0
Foutz, 1b....	0	0	11	0	1	Anson, 1b....	0	2	9	1	0
Pinkney, 3b....	0	0	1	1	0	Andrews, rf....	0	0	1	0	1
Daly, cf....	0	1	2	0	0	Burns, 3b....	0	0	0	5	0
Carleton, rf....	0	0	1	0	0	O'Brien, c....	1	2	4	0	0
Terry, p....	0	0	1	0	0	Coughlin, p....	1	1	1	3	0
Stallings, c....	1	0	5	0	0	Lauer, c....	0	0	5	1	1
Hughes, p....	0	0	0	2	0						
Reynolds, c....	0	0	5	0	0						
Totals....	3	7	27	8	2	Totals....	4	5	27	16	3

Chicago	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Cooney. Three-base hit—Carroll. Base runners—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 5. Struck out—By Coughlin, 3; by Hughes, 3. Bases on balls—Off Terry, 3; off Coughlin, 3; off Hughes, 1. Hit by pitcher—Daly. Base hits—Off Terry, 4; off Hughes, 1. Passed ball—Lauer. Time of game—1:30. Umpires—Clark and Mitridge.

The two bridegrooms will try the colts again tomorrow, and unless they go to Jacksonville Friday to give the Phillies a chance the colts will play here every day until the 20th inst.

TIE GAME AT NEW ORLEANS.

Philadelphia and Brooklyn Brotherhood Teams Play an Interesting Game.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 12.—[Special.]—The contest of the two brotherhood teams was really a first-class contest. A tie resulted. It was not played off on account of darkness. Philadelphia has been winning heretofore and Brooklyn fought hard to catch up. Van Haltren pitched in good form, covered the ground, and played well. The following is the score:

Brooklyn.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.	Philade phia.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Beery, lf....	1	2	1	0	0	Griffin, lf....	0	1	0	0	0
Ward, ss....	0	0	2	5	0	Shindle, ss....	0	0	3	4	0
Bauer, 2b....	0	1	5	2	1	Fogarty, cf....	1	1	2	0	0
Andrews, cf....	0	1	2	1	0	Pickett, 2b....	0	1	4	6	0
Orr, 1b....	0	2	11	1	0	Farrar, 1b....	1	0	12	0	0
Sunday, rf....	0	0	2	0	1	Mulvey, 3b....	0	1	3	0	1
Joyce, 3b....	1	0	1	2	1	Hallman, c....	0	1	2	4	1
Cook, c....	0	0	0	7	0	Husted, p....	1	0	0	2	0
Van Haltren, p.	1	3	1	5	0	House, rf....	0	0	1	0	0
Totals....	3	9	27	23	4	Totals....	3	4	27	17	4

Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Beery and Fogarty. Home run—Beery. Double plays—Van Haltren-Cook-Bauer, Joyce-Ward-Orr. First base on balls—Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 6. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—Sunday and Joyce. Passed ball—Cook, 1. Wild pitches—Van Haltren, 1; Husted, 2. Time, 1:45. Umpires—Hayes and Wood.

Both nines are anxious to meet Comiskey's Chicago team because of the latter's boast of greatness. The winner today was to have challenged Chicago. Now they will toss up for the privilege. Chicago and Cleveland will arrive Saturday morning.

Ward has signed Pitcher Sowders of Kansas City for Brooklyn and expects him shortly.

INDIANAPOLIS WILL PLAY BALL.

Her Star Players in the Best of Condition —Pitcher Burkett a Prize.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11.—[Special.]—Glasscock, Burkett, and Miller arrived this afternoon, and Andy Sommers is expected later tonight. Glasscock, Boyle, Denny, and Bassett were arranging tonight for the use of a hall in which to begin active practice next Monday. Capt. Jack looks as fine as silk, and says he was never in better condition. He has been keeping up his practice in a mild way all winter, and that accounts for his splendid physical condition. He is greatly pleased with the team's outlook for success in the coming pennant race. Jesse Burkett, the pitcher secured from Worcester, is a Wheeling boy and looks like a prize. Glasscock says he is about the best of the minor league pitchers secured by the league this season, and that he will do surprisingly good work for Indianapolis. Billy George will arrive Saturday, and by Monday the team will all be here. President Brush is not at home from his mysterious trip, but is looked for tonight. The last report is that he has gone in quest of McGeachy, who failed to go South with Ward's team. Director Schmidt said tonight that Indianapolis would surely play ball this season.

Baltimore Signs Catcher Townsend.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 12.—Manager Barnie has signed George B. Townsend, a former catcher of the Athletic club, to play in Baltimore. Vanderhorst, who is associated with Mr. Barnie in the management of the Baltimore club, says: "It is sheer nonsense to think that Baltimore could have got into the National League. We could have gone in, to be sure, if we would have planked down $25,000 for a franchise that did not cost one-quarter that amount, with the understanding that we could be legislated out of the league at any moment and have nothing at all to show for our expenditure."

Cleveland Players Leave for the South.

CLEVELAND, O., March 12.—The brotherhood club left tonight for the South. Stricker, Snyder, McAleer, Radford, Twitchell, Hemming, Brennan, and Bakely composed the party. The remainder of the party will be met at various points in the South. The club will play its first game of the season Sunday with the Chicagos at New Orleans. Radford will not play in the game. This trip will decide whether he is to remain as short-stop permanently.

YESTERDAY'S TURF EVENTS.

Some Interesting Races on the Track of the New Louisiana Jockey Club.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 12.—The attendance at the races today was good. Following are the summaries:

First race, selling, one and a sixteenth miles—Five starters: Revival, 94 pounds, 30 to 1; Sheridan, 101, 15 to 1; Lone Star, 106, 30 to 1; Col. Cox, 113, 2½ to 1; Somerset, 125, 2 to 5.

At the start Sheridan was in front, but soon gave way to Col. Cox, Somerset third. At the half they were strung out lengths apart, the order being Cox, Sheridan, Somerset, Revival, and Lone Star. The same order in the turn, but coming into the straight Somerset came up to second place with ease, but Cox continued in the lead, winning by half a length. Somerset second, half a length ahead of Revival, Sheridan and Lone Star as named. Time, 1:56.

The jockey on Somerset did not make a move on the horse until near the finish and then came very fast, but too late to win. The judges being satisfied that the horse was not ridden to win retired the jockey, Emory, off.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Seven starters: Nosegay, 102, 4 to 5; Little Bess, 105, 10; Sam Jones, 106, 30; Schoolgirl, 109, 2; Nickel-Plate, 110, 20; Governor, 112, 30; Ormie, 113, 10.

When the drum tapped Schoolgirl showed in front and led a length at the half and two lengths around the turn and into the stretch. At the furlong pole the jockey quit riding and allowed Nosegay to win by a head, Schoolgirl second, half a length ahead of Little Bess third, Nickel-Plate, Ormie, Sam Jones, and Governor as named. Time, 1:02½.

Third race, selling, half mile—Eight starters: Sam Lazareth, 102 pounds, 2 to 1; Fremont, 97, 7; Bessie Briggs, 97, 15 to 1; Capt. King, 105, 4; Peanut, 106, 15; Shoemaker, 112, 8; Lansing S., 106, 15; Harkrite, 121, 8.

King led into the stretch, but on the run to the finish Bessie Briggs outfooted the lot and came in an easy winner by two lengths, Peanut second, two lengths before Capt. King, third, Harkerite, Fremont, Shoemaker, Sam Lazareth, and Lexington S. as named. Time, 49½.

The start was delayed for quite a time by the bad behavior of Lazareth, and he finally, during the race, ran into the fence, severely injuring Jockey Jones.

Fourth race, handicap, six furlongs—Three starters: Friendless, 103, 1 to 2; Pete Willis, 98, 4; Donovan, 85, 8.

Friendless led off from start to finish, winning by three lengths, Donovan second, three lengths ahead of Pete Willis, third. Time, 1:15¾.

Two of Lucky Baldwin's Horses Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 12.—[Special.]—Lucky Baldwin, the famous millionaire turf man, has lost by congestion of the lungs, at Santa Anita ranch, two of his best brood mares, Fallen Leaf and Two Acres. Eight others are prostrated with the same disease, among them Maggie Emerson, dam of the famous cup horse Lucky B., Bonita, and other good ones. Baldwin prizes Maggie Emerson more than any matron in his breeding establishment. Fallen Leaf was by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarthy, by royal pedigree, and in 1884, as 3-year-old, defeated the best of her age in the West, among others Buchanan, the Kentucky Derby winner of that year, the Corrigan's Modesty. She broke down that fall and was retired to the Santa Anita stud. Superintendent Charles Marvin of the Palo Alto Farm went East today with 110 finely bred trotters which will be sold shortly in New York City. Thirty-two of the number are the get of Electioneer.

Today's Events at Guttenberg.

NEW YORK, March 12.—[Special.]—Tomorrow's entries at Guttenberg are as follows:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Pontico, Melodrama, Carlo, Gardey, Rio Grande, Warsaw, Sladen, Miller.

Second race, six and one-half furlongs—Paradise, Dalsyrian, Pall Mall, Bengaline, Sierre Nevada, Sophist, Hayti (gelding), Katie C.

Third race, five furlongs—Goldfish, Joe Cannon, Lompax, Little Barefoot, Festus, Skip, Bass Viol.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile—Billy Crane, Benedict, Howerson, Souvenir, Wonderment, Counterfeit, That Rowe, Peril.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Suitor, James C., Anomaly, Bonny Lass, Little Mickey, Dynamite, Seasick.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—King Idle, Ralph Black, Tyrone, John Jay S., Centipede, Mamie Hay, Melwood.

WHAT THE CYCLISTS ARE DOING.

Gossip About the Local Wheelmen and the Racing Season.

The Chicago Cycling Club has appointed a committee to arrange for a gigantic race meet July 4. It will, if possible, get all the States in this division to join and make the affair a grand success. It is intended to hold the races on the Cricket Club track at Parkside. It is now assured that this track will be built. The contract has been let and work will be begun as soon as the weather permits. The track will be the best that can be made. A club-house will be erected where every convenience for training will be provided. The recent rumor that the grounds would be spoiled by the opening of two streets is without foundation.

It looks as though the lost glory of Crawfordsville was about to return with the advent of the racing season. The course is perfect, and if the flyers of today take to it again it will see days as palmy as those of Whittaker.

An annual road race at Cincinnati on the plan of our Pullman race will soon be inaugurated. The distance will be eighteen miles, the date July 4, and the prizes many and costly.

The Lincoln Cycling Club members are taking great interest in their gymnasium. They have an instructor present every Tuesday evening, who has a class of about thirty.

There are rumors afloat to the effect that Bob Ehlert will organize a racing team from among the Zeolus boys that will be on a par with the best in the city.

Brinker and Gassler, two Niagara Falls boys, have agreed to race a mile for a $200 prize.

The Lincoln Cycling Club has appropriated $875 for prizes for members, the coming season. The prizes will be given for handicap and scratch races and for greatest mileage. The prizes will only be given for good performances.

The Chicago Cycling Club has already raised about $600 of the $1,000 it intends spending on the racing team this season.

The indoor base-ball team of the Chicago Cycling Club wants to get games with any indoor team in the city. All communications should be addressed to George K. Barrett, No. 71 Randolph street.

W. S. Campbell, the well-known racer of the Berkeley Athletic Club, has considered all the terms of the acceptance of his challenge by "Art" Lumsdon of the Chicago Cycling Club, and says that he is perfectly willing that the distances should be one mile, quarter mile, and half-mile, and the date of the first race be set for June 21, but stipulates that it be held on the Chicago Cricket Club track, and not on the Cheltenham Beach course, which is of board. Mr. Campbell also says that should a third race be necessary he would prefer it to be run off in New York. The amount of the prize, $250, as set by Mr. Lumsdon, is agreeable to the New York man. He has placed $100 in the hands of Secretary James E. Gallivan of the Amateur Athletic Union, to show that he wants to meet Lumsdon.

Rochester's Successful Bench Show.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 12.—[Special.]—The second annual bench show of the Rochester Kennel Club, now in progress in this city, is proving a great success. There are nearly 300 dogs on the benches at Washington Rink, and they are gazed upon daily by large throngs of spectators, including many of the most fashionable people of the city. Of course a large proportion of the dogs were shown in Chicago last week, but there are few if any animals owned in Chicago on exhibition here. Nearly all come from Eastern kennels. John A. Logan Jr. of Youngstown, O., shows a number of dogs and took several prizes in the list made public today. In the Irish setter bitches class "Vino," owned by F. H. Perry of Des Moines, was awarded first prize, and the second was secured by Mr. Logan's "Jeannette."

Charley Cowd Knocks Out Jack Williams.

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—[Special.]—There was a rattling featherweight fight at Providence last night between Jack Williams of Boston and Charles Cowd of London for a purse. Williams weighed 119½ pounds and Cowd 120 pounds. Cowd, despite the fact that he has only one eye, showed his superiority from the first. He did the greater part of the leading and secured the most of the points. Cowd, in the fifteenth round, knocked Williams all over the ring. He was down again and again, but, thanks to the assistance of the ropes, recovered his feet. In the sixteenth and final round a few blows were exchanged, when Cowd knocked Williams to the floor. He recovered in nine seconds, and in a second after Cowd gave him a knock-out blow and Williams fell like a log. He came to after the ten seconds and Cowd was declared the winner.

Ives After Maggioli's Scalp.

In some practice games at fourteen-inch balkline at Whelan's Billiard Hall, No. 170 Madison street, Ives and Maggioli broke even, each winning two. The two experts will cross cues again during Ives' practice for the tournament. In relation to the proposed match for the Foley medal between these two men the following peculiar document has been handed in for publication:

"I, Frank Ives, do hereby bet W. P. Whelan the sum of $25 that he will not back Frank Maggioli to play me 500 points, fourteen-inch balkline billiards, for $250 per side; game to be played April 16, in some public hall to be hereafter agreed upon. It is also agreed that a forfeit of $100 per side is to be posted Saturday, March 15, and the balance of the stakes to be posted April 1.

"F. J. IVES.

"W. P. WHELAN."

LOCAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Record of Yesterday's Transfers of Chicago and Suburban Property.

The following transfers of city real estate for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Wednesday, March 12:

Webster av, 99 ft s of Seventy-first st, e f, 51x124 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1889 (Charles E. Eggleston to G. A. M. Spencer)..... $ 10,000

Lot bet Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth sts, and 224 ft east of Wright, 125x92 ft, dated March 1 (L. A. Giddings to Klaas Brouwer)..... 5,000

Sixty-third st, s w cor of Aberdeen, w f, 33½x125 ft, dated Jan. 31 (P. Hohmann to T. E. Sullivan)..... 1,300

Fulton st, 50 ft w of Maplewood av, s f, 50x120 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1889 (Charles E. Eggleston to A. M. Spencer)..... 10,000

Monroe st, 75 ft e of Seeley av, n f, 37½x100 ft, dated March 1 (J. R. McChesney to S. J. Wheeler)..... 6,400

Green Bay av, s w cor of Eighty-ninth st, e f, 50x140 ft, dated Sept. 27, 1889 (Charles Liedtke to J. V. Hoyos)..... 1,250

Michigan av, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sts, w f, 195x170 ft, dated March 10 (estate of M. C. Artz to William H. McKinlock)..... 9,000

Lincoln av, 86 ft n of Belden av, e f, 86x125 ft, dated Jan. 8 (F. C. Nicholas to William J. Morgan)..... 2,400

Dudley st, 120 ft s of Jones, w f, 24x125 ft, dated March 11 (L. and N. Cook to J. Borst)..... 1,250

Wentworth av, 55 ft n of Swan st, w f, and 24 ft of 24x99 ft, dated March 11 (M. Horan to Kate Doyle)..... 1,000

Lincoln st, 50 ft n of Yeaton, w f, 24x96 ft, dated March 15 (P. New to Charles S. Hall)..... 2,200

Madison av, 194 ft s of Forty-ninth st, w f, 50x150 ft, dated Feb. 4 (J. H. Gay to M. E. Trotter)..... 5,000

Thirtieth st, 150 ft e of State, s f, 20x66 ft, improved, dated Feb. 10 (A. Cummings to H. Bejgrot)..... 12,500

Lot on court bet State st and Wabash av and 250 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x25 ft, dated March 5 (estate of C. Dunlap to Chicago South Side Rapid Transit R. R. Co.)..... 1,465

Maplewood av, n w cor of Wabansia av, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 20, 1888 (F. Rohr to W. F. Rohr)..... 2,500

Halsted st, 50 ft s of Eighty-fourth, e f, 50x125 ft, dated March 1 (D. and M. W. Fiddelke to A. Boylan)..... 1,100

Wright st, bet Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth, w f, 50x125 ft, dated March 13 (F. G. and M. A. Driscoll to J. A. Jahn)..... 6,500

Sherman st, 177 ft n of Sixty-seventh, e f, 37 ft to alley, dated Jan. 10 (I. N. W. Sherman to J. Du Sirell)..... 1,956

Winter st, 200 ft s of Layton, w f, 25x150 ft, improved, dated March 12 (C. and J. J. Mulhall to M. J. Bagley)..... 2,300

Park av, near Falls st, s f, 20x87 ft, dated Sept. 7, 1889 (J. L. Campbell to William H. Vallas)..... 4,000

Trumbull av, w f, 85x125 ft, dated March 1 (S. W. Roth to J. R. George)..... 1,400

Trumbull av, n r and adj. above, 25x125 ft, dated March 1 (same to same)..... 1,400

Fifth av, bet Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sts, w f, 25x126 ft, dated March 5 (F. J. Lemorms to J. Hundred and Eleventh Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted as a private and arose to First Lieutenant. He was graduated at the Evanston, Ill., College, and was for ten years President of the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington. He was a member of the Illinois Methodist Episcopal Conference, and was an able educator and one of the most distinguished pulpit orators in Central Illinois. Two weeks ago he was offered and declined the Presidency of the new university at Seattle, Wash.

Greenwood av, 97 ft e of Forty-fourth st, e f, 50x150 ft, dated Jan. 9 (C. C. Hutchinson to A. W. Harlan)..... 7,500

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Hammond av, n e cor of Hoxewisch, 20 acres, by H. A. Goodrich.

Robey st, s e cor of Thirty-third, lot 14 of blk 15, by George A. Seaverns.

Elm st, n w cor of Forest av, ublk 1 to 4, by E. T. Paul.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

Anderson Bros., to erect three two-story dwellings at Nos. 203-208 Dickey street, to cost $6,000.

Anderson Bros., to erect ten two-story dwellings at Nos. 144-174 Dickey street, to cost $20,000.

G. C. Poggenseel, to erect one story and cellar additions at No. 1017 West Eighteenth street, to cost $2,000.

Anderson Bros., to erect five two-story flats at Nos. 96-104 Dickey street, to cost $10,000.

Anderson Bros., to erect two two-story flats at Nos. 137-139 Dickey street, to cost $20,000.

Anderson Bros., to erect ten two-story flats at Nos. 213-232 Dickey street, to cost $20,000.

Anderson Bros., to erect twelve two-story dwellings at Nos. 159-217 Dickey street, to cost $24,000.

T. Samuelson, to erect a three-story flats at No. 174 Wesson street, to cost $4,000.

John Sweeney, to erect three-story and basement store and flats at No. 445 Thirty-first street, to cost $5,000.

M. King, to erect three-story and basement flats at No. 344 Belden avenue, to cost $4,000.

M. Hardin, to erect three two-story and basement stores and flats at No. 937 West Twelfth street, to cost $6,000.

C. C. Lamos, to erect two one-story rear and flat additions at Nos. 4060 and 4062 Cottage Grove avenue, to cost $2,500.

R. Pszybylinski, to erect two-story flats at No. 8747 Escanaba street, to cost $1,800.

J. Wagner, to erect two-story flats at No. 8722 Houston street, to cost $1,500.

Lincoln Brook, to erect a two-story and basement dwelling at No. 439 Fifty-third street, to cost $4,000.

James P. Tunney, to erect ten three-story stores and flats at Wentworth avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, to cost $35,000.

Vojsicks & Kulin, to erect four one-story cottages at Loomis street, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth, to cost $3,000.

Vojsicks & Kulin, to erect four one-story cottages at Nos. 1585-39-39-41 Fiftieth street, to cost $3,000.

Frank Drehus, to erect one-story cottage at Dryer street, near Forty-sixth, to cost $1,000.

S. H. Wheeler, to erect two-story laundry at No. 1349 West Madison street, to cost $2,500.

Fred Kausch, to erect two-story and basement flats at No. 344 Dudley street, to cost $5,500.

Frank W. Campbell, to erect twenty-two three-story and cellar dwellings at Nos. 3515 to 3540 and Nos. 3519 to 3541 Calumet avenue, to cost $100,000.

Louis Baker, to erect three-story store and flats at No. 338 Belmont avenue, to cost $7,000.

E. O. Sanger, to erect two-story store and flats at No. 636 Halsted street, to cost $7,000.

John Ge-ke, to erect five two-story flats at Forty-fifth and Atlantic streets, to cost $7,500.

John L. Ryan, to erect two-story flats at Forty-seventh street and Emerald avenue, to cost $7,500.

Mrs. C. Englebrich, to erect two story and basement flats at No. 129 Henry street, to cost $4,000.

William Gaf, to erect two-story and cellar flats at No. 150 Ramsey street, to cost $6,000.

Attempted Suicide of an Artist.

NORWALK, O., March 12.—[Special.]—Frank H. Tompkins of North Fairfield, this county, a prominent artist, attempted suicide last night on the streets of Boston, Mass., by shooting himself in the head. He was taken to the hospital, where it is thought he will recover. He had the grip several weeks, which caused despondency.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

TRUSTEES OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF TRAINMEN IN TROUBLE.

Suit for $25,000 Damages for Slander Will Be Brought Against Them by Ex-Grand Secretary and Treasurer O'Shea—Death of Dr. W. H. H. Adams—Lieut. Steele Refuses to Discuss the Wild Case—Testimony in the Hurley Bank Case.

GALESBURG, Ill., March 12.—[Special.]—The three trustees of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen who investigated the accounts of the ex-Grand Secretary and Treasurer Ed F. O'Shea—C. T. Salisbury of Galesburg, Charles W. Flanders of Hamilton, Ont., and J. C. Glenn of Allegheny City—are next to be sued for $25,000 damages on the charge of slander and libel against Mr. O'Shea's good name. So it is said today by the friends of the late Grand Secretary and Treasurer. The charge will be the same as that contained in yesterday's suit against J. H. Jumper of Chicago—printing and circulating a report that O'Shea was a defaulter.

Jumper has reiterated his charge and defied O'Shea's friends. The grand officers outside the Board of Trustees are partisans of the late Grand Secretary, and as pretty a row has been stirred up as one could find in many a day. If it does not disrupt the brotherhood the society will be in great luck.

When O'Shea abandoned his claim to the $3,000 he demanded for extra services as editor of the *Railway Trainmen's Journal*—it was on the advice of his bondsmen, who told him he was not collecting debts after the manner provided for in the statutes of the State—that he could not take out of a debtor's pocket the amount of his debt. President James L. Burkhalter of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank loaned him $2,700 to add to $1,300 he had and thus clear himself. After O'Shea had mortgaged his property here to cover the loan he turned over to the trustees Nov. 25 the full amount the books called for, and then moved to Denver, where he is now in the insurance business.

The trustees then kept up the fight along some 50,000 miles of railroad, and the contest became one of the most lengthy on record. M. J. Dougherty, the deposed brotherhood's attorney, filed the libel suit, complaint being made by Joseph Hosea for his brother, Ed. F. Shea. The case will come to trial in June.

Mr. Jumper said:

"I may say that I am informed by the Board of Trustees that O'Shea defaulted for $4,000. I am willing to stand by the statement."

Trustee Glenn said: "I reckon we are in the same boat as Jumper."

Was O'Shea a defaulter?

Grand Master Wilkinson says he saw the bond surrendered and the late Secretary and Treasurer discharged from it by the brotherhood. Grand Secretary Sheahan says he received $52,170 Nov. 25, the full amount due the brotherhood. Lawyer Dougherty says no legal demand was made for the money during November, when O'Shea produced the full amount as soon as he was formally called upon to do so. Banker Burkhalter stakes his belief on the late Secretary's honesty, and says no wrong was intended. If the trustees cannot prove that O'Shea was really guilty of a defalcation and that he did not produce the funds in time to save himself from that charge being made good they may pay out of their individual pockets much more than his services as editor of the paper amounted to. But understand it all is that the trustees, acting under a new constitution, are usurping all the power of the brotherhood, and are becoming practically the head of the organization. They have forced the fight, and have now the vantage ground in disputing the assumed authority which these self-elected brotherhoods place in their officers in the settlement of labor troubles and strikes.

When O'Shea took the office of Grand Secretary and Treasurer in February, 1884, the brotherhood had 600 members. It included only brakemen. With him was associated S. E. Wilkinson as Grand Master. The brotherhood grew rapidly, until it now has branches on all the leading roads of the country. Last year its officers handled $955,000, paid in by 15,000 members.

James H. Jumper, defendant in the E. F. O'Shea $25,000 libel suit, has spent the day making preparations for the trial, which will occur in June. He has employed the law firm of Williams, Lawrence & Bancroft. This is the same firm that the grand trustees of the brotherhood employed to force O'Shea to make a settlement and they are presumed to know all of the inner facts in the case. Jumper this evening is sanguine of success. He believes that the case never will be pushed. "I am prepared," he said, "to fight the case to the bitter end, and I have my evidence in shape." He intimates that the case against O'Shea in regard to the alleged defalcation is stronger than he supposed. He says that he has learned many new facts. The trustees must necessarily be his witnesses and his sources of information. He puts up at the same hotel, and is in frequent conversation with them. One of the new facts on which he places much stress is that O'Shea took with him to the October convention a certificate for $48,000 of the brotherhood's money, while death claims were awaiting payment. O'Shea asserted that he did this merely to show the convention that he had on deposit what his books called for, expecting that some of his enemies would question the correctness of his accounts. Now Jumper says that O'Shea was watched all of the time that he was at the convention, there being fears that he might abscond. This morning the Grand Master, S. E. Wilkinson, and Grand Secretary Sheahan were summoned into the office of the Grand Trustees, which body felt insulted by a statement in the press that the two officers looked upon Jumper as a mischief-maker and a mouth-piece of one of the trustees.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH TROUBLES AT NAPERVILLE.—Last Sunday there was quite a scattering of the Evangelical Church which holds its meetings as a church in the Northwestern College chapel at Naperville. One of the jury which suspended Bishop Bowman, President of the college, appeared and preached, and the members were undecided whether to exhibit loyalty to the college or fealty to the denomination, and many of them as a result worshiped elsewhere. The feeling is particularly strong, and the building of a new church seems inevitable. The church and Sunday-school are now under ban pending the action of the conference which meets April 10 in Chicago; if an appointment is not made satisfactory to the denomination the church and school must both seek quarters elsewhere. Though the course of events for the last few years has been unfortunate for the college, the best judgment is largely of the opinion that the exigencies of the case will compel a development of the latent resources and many unworked mines have been opened. The authorities are obliged by the condition of many of their notes to begin building operations this year for the addition contemplated in the original architectural plan, and it was voted to do so at the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees.

DEATH OF AN ILLINOIS CLERGYMAN.—A private dispatch announces the death of Dr. William Henry Harrison Adams at Hot Springs, Ark. He was one of the most prominent men of Central Illinois. He was a native of Effingham County, Ill., and was 50 years of age. He served in the One Hundred and Eleventh Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted as a private and arose to First Lieutenant. He was graduated at the Evanston, Ill., College, and was for ten years President of the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington. He was a member of the Illinois Methodist Episcopal Conference, and was an able educator and one of the most distinguished pulpit orators in Central Illinois. Two weeks ago he was offered and declined the Presidency of the new university at Seattle, Wash.

ARREST OF A SCHOOLBOY COUNTERFEITER.—Leigh Fisher, 17 years old, with girlish features and Lord Fauntleroy hair, was arrested at Georgetown last night for counterfeiting. Dies of his own manufacture for making dollars and nickels were found in his possession, with a lot of unfinished coin. A warrant is out for Will Kester's arrest, whom he charges with being a confederate. Fisher attends high schol at Georgetown. He is a son of Dr. Wilson Fisher, a well-known, respectable physician.

FIXING PRICES FOR MILK AT ELGIN.—The condensing companies at Elgin made their contracts for milk yesterday. Both pay the following prices: For April, August, and September, nine cents per gallon; for May and July, eight cents; for June, six cents; an average for six months of eight and one-sixth cents. Last year the Illinois company paid nine and one-eighth cents for April, nine cents for May and for the later months the same as this year.

NO MORE TOBACCO FOR PAUPERS.—Something of a sensation was created at the meeting of the County Board of Supervisors at Springfield yesterday by the introduction of a resolution to the effect that the county will in the future pay no tobacco bills. The bills for this item have heretofore been enormous and the taxpayers are inclined to kick. Paupers

FOOD RATES.

COMMERCE COMMIS-
AN INVESTIGATION.

Charges Made Between
ection and the Eastern
tistics of the Farmers—
rievances Against the
Testimony of Witnesses
ing of the Stockholders
Central.

erce Commissioners Will-
and Wheelock G. Veazey
y yesterday morning and
vestigation of the charge
are charging excessive
od products between the
and the Eastern mar-
a farmers complained so
railroads in February the
ate passed a resolution
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leged that by reason of ex-
on lines of railways subject
the act of Congress to reg-
een the several States, the
country lying between the
the principal food-distrib-
East finds itself unable to
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ether such rates are rea-
ble, and whether a reduc-
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IGN CORPORATION.

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SCHEMES OF DEMOCRATS.

HOW THEY ADDED TO REGISTRATION LISTS IN DIFFERENT WARDS.

Big Drafts Made on Lodging-Houses, Especially in the First and Eighteenth—A Host of "Suspects" Reported by Republican Judges and Clerks—Charges Preferred Against Several Men Who Must Answer to the Election Commissioners—The Campaign.

The registration in the various wards last Tuesday was unexpectedly large. Judges and clerks made their returns at the Election Commissioners' office yesterday, and the total additions for most of the wards were completed as follows:

First Ward, 1,535; Second, 753; Third, 626; Fourth, 694; Fifth, 823; Sixth, 957; Seventh, 671; Eighth, 617; Tenth, 805; Eleventh, 739; Twelfth, 1,411; Thirteenth, 925; Fourteenth, 833; Fifteenth, 683; Sixteenth, 853; Seventeenth, 760; Eighteenth, 1,581; Nineteenth, 1,111; Twentieth, 475; Twenty-first, 561; Twenty-second, 532; Twenty-third, 1,008; Twenty-fourth, 1,082; Twenty-fifth, 511; Twenty-sixth, 431; Twenty-seventh, 195; Twenty-eighth, 337; Twenty-ninth, 894; Thirtieth, 1,361; Thirty-first, 423; Thirty-second, 602; Thirty-third, 373; Thirty-fourth, 869.

In the cases of the Fifth, Ninth, Twentieth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth Wards, returns from one precinct in each are missing. In the Twenty-ninth the returns from two precincts are missing.

It will be noted that the greatest increases are in the Democratic lodging-house wards like the First and the Eighteenth. In the Fifth, Sixth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth the new registration is also suspiciously strong. To some extent the increase may be accounted for by the fact that these are the wards where many persons of foreign birth reside.

But an examination of the returns proves that it is in the strongly Democratic precincts of the strong Democratic wards that the increase is the greatest. Thus in the lodging-house precincts of the First the increase is an average of 128 to each. In the river precincts of the Eighteenth the registration is swelled beyond precedent—about 160 to the precinct. The Democratic precincts of the Twenty-fourth Ward also show a larger new registration than the Republican precincts. Indeed, it appears that except in the Tenth, Seventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Twenty-third, and Thirty-fourth the Republican managers were not as zealous as they might have been.

LARGE SUSPECT LISTS.

The Republican clerks and judges recently appointed, however, seem to have been more attentive to their duties than their predecessors, and surprisingly large "suspect" lists were reported yesterday. In some of the Democratic wards the suspect lists—made out mostly by Republican judges and clerks—fully offset the increase in the registration worked up by the Democratic managers. "The demand for postage-stamps and suspect notices here today," said a Republican employé of the Election Commission, "has been unusually large—the largest in the history of the office—and I noticed that the clerks who called for these materials appeared to be thoroughly in earnest. As a rule as many notices and stamps were given out as were asked for. When the judges or clerks ascertain that their suspicions are well founded the suspects and their scousers will have to appear before the Registry Board in each precinct if the names are to be retained on the registries. They will be given a chance next Tuesday.

The complaints made at the Election Commissioners' office yesterday further indicate wholesale frauds by Democratic judges. A young man named Stephens, a clerk in the Thirty-second Ward, complained that the Democratic judges in one of the precincts put on the list a man who does not live in the ward at all, knowing such to be the case.

A complaint was brought in from one of the river precincts of the Twenty-fourth Ward that one William Spain, who keeps a boarding-house at No. 9 North Clark street, registered forty-three voters from his place. The complainant offered to prove that not more than twelve of the number were entitled to register.

Complaint was also made in reference to the registration in the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Precincts of the First Ward. In the Ninth Precinct it was claimed that of the 39 new men registered not more than twenty-five had any just claim to be placed on the list. J. C. Sterchie, who got into trouble last spring on the occasion of the Appleton-Dixon contest, ran things to suit himself. One of the judges and one of the clerks, it was charged were entirely controlled by him. It is said they live at his lodging-house, from which half a dozen bogus voters were returned.

OTHER LODGING-HOUSE RETURNS.

Other lodging-houses returning bogus names are Nos. 279, 293, 217, and 219 South Clark street. One of the alleged Republican election officers in this precinct is named A. C. Stephens. His associates, surroundings, and habits are entirely Democratic. A. B. Case, the other Republican election officer, was publicly rebuked by Police Prendergast as sprung for utter obsequiousness to duty, and it is strange that he was retained in his position. A man named Fortney, who has resided for eight months in Indiana, registered in this precinct against protest. Other persons who have not resided in the city ten days also registered there. In the Seventh, Ninth, and Eighteenth precincts matters were not much better.

In the Eighteenth Ward John Brennan, a saloonkeeper, and ex-Ald. Gayner seemed to have everything their own way, and "worked the lodging-houses for all they were worth," to use their own elegant phraseology. They were all the more successful in doing so because of the lukewarm attitude of the Harris Republicans in the ward, who propose to make with the Gaynor-Brennan faction to "knock out Ald. Horner," the present representative of the ward. Mr. Horner's friends and the respectable Republicans are aroused here, and there will be a wide-awake and searching scrutiny.

It is claimed that some very adroit colonizing tactics were resorted to in the Twelfth and Eleventh Wards in the interest of certain gang candidates.

At the Election Commissioners' office there seems to be quite a strong feeling in favor of the thorough investigation of every alleged fraud. Judge Prendergast, Commissioners Bridges, Coyne, and Gregory, and Clerk Twohig emphatically declare themselves in favor of punishing every infraction of the law.

Two complaints against judges were formally filed under oath yesterday. One was preferred by Phillip Attemson, a judge of the Fifth Precinct of the Fifteenth Ward, against James O'Day and Robert Klender for neglect of duty. Klender, moreover, is charged with overindulgence in intoxicating liquors. Frank Wleklinski, a judge of the Twelfth Precinct of the Sixteenth Ward, charges Adam Kosch, an associate judge, with having brought whisky into the registration room, where he partook of it too freely. All of the charges will be investigated by the Election Commissioners within a few days.

WILL TROUBLE THE COMMISSIONERS.

One of the things which is going to give the Election Commissioners a world of trouble is the queer policy adopted by the Democratic committeemen in reference to the primaries. They have called the town and city primaries for different days. They have elected different sets of judges and clerks. The purpose, of course, is to trade. But, as the Election Commissioners will have to see to it that the judges are selected from the regular list, they will have to spend considerable time and much public money. In the Towns of Lake, Hyde Park, and Lake View the Democrats have not fixed the date of their nominations. This is giving trouble also.

Each day brings numerous changes in the list. Ald. Whelan, for instance, announced yesterday that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for Alderman again. In the same connection it is intimated that he still wants the Democratic nomination for South Town Assessor.

Harry Stuckart, the Sixth Ward hardware man, who has been mentioned as the candidate of the Democrats for South Town Collector, will not be sidetracked in that way to suit the whims of Ald. Ed Burke. He will run as an independent candidate for Alderman against Burke. James P. O'Brien, Factor Swift's foreman, who was mentioned some time ago, has drawn out.

Gen. Underwood's candidacy against Ald. Powers in the Fourth Ward does not display any strength. It looks now as if Powers would have a walkaway.

Among the Republicans of the South Town there is strong opposition to Adam C. Goldsberg, the present Supervisor. It is claimed he has drawn salaries as Clerk in the Grain Inspector's office, as South Town Supervisor, and as Assistant Collector and Assistant Assessor. D. W. Nickerson is talked of for Collector on the same ticket with Assessor De Young, and John McKenna of Brighton is mentioned for Supervisor. The Clerkship will be given to some colored Republican.

TO RUN AGAINST CULLERTON.

Michael Meyers, a brick manufacturer residing in the Ninth Ward, is out as an Independent against Ald. Cullerton. This makes the third or fourth of his kind. If the opposition could only be induced to unite on Richard Buckley, the latter, it is claimed, would have little trouble in winning.

L. R. Hall, who is making a show of running against Ald. Pond in the Eleventh, is not showing any strength.

Ald. John Lyke has publicly pronounced for William Swigert in the Thirteenth. That ought to insure the election of James T. Rawleigh.

Without waiting for the empty formality of a primary in the Seventeenth the Republicans and independent Democrats have brought out Albert Oberndorf, a reputable business-man, as their candidate.

Ex-Ald. Burmeister has definitely concluded to make the race in the Twenty-second against Burke. Ex-Ald. Lunn, who was a member of the Council of 1886-'87 that tried to pass the Yerkes ordinance without bridge compensation, has set himself up as a candidate for the Republican nomination in the Twenty-third.

D. H. McDaneld will probably be the Republican nominee in the Twenty-fourth.

Ald. Noble and Ald. McKnight will hardly have any opposition to speak of in the Thirty-first Ward, though there is some talk of a citizens' movement.

The opposition to Ald. Kerr in the Thirty-second Ward seems to be stronger than he and his friends suppose. He will probably be dropped out to make way for Daniel A. Pierce of Hyde Park Center, the ex-President of the old Village Board.

TOWN BATTLES.

In the West Town the contest in the Republican convention for the Assessorship will be between George W. Smith, an excellent business-man, an old soldier, and a good citizen, and ex-Assessor John A. Bell, who served before. John M. Carroll is talked of for Collector and Lauritz Thorn for Supervisor. On the Democratic side the contest for the Assessorship will narrow down to ex-County Clerk Ryan and Deputy Sheriff Considine. The other nominations will be parceled out to suit the nationalities—a German for Collector, an Italian for Supervisor, a Bohemian for Clerk. No Americans need apply.

In Hyde Park the fight for the Assessorship will lie between Albert Maher, the present incumbent of the office, and George W. White, an ex-Assessor. John A. McIntosh will be the nominee for Collector. The Democrats have no show in this town, nor have they any in Lake View.

Michael Rowe, Thomas Gilligan, and John O'Donnely, charged with illegal voting at primaries in the Tenth Ward last fall, were discharged yesterday by Justice Lyon for want of prosecution. The defendants intimated that they would retaliate on their accusers. "It was nothing but a political trick," said the attorney for the prisoners, "and when the newspapers exposed the scheme the complainants were afraid to show their hands."

The Sixth Ward Regular Republican Club at its meeting last night passed resolutions condemning the action of South Town Committeeman David E. Shanahan in the matter of redistricting the ward for the primary elections. The club alleges that trickery has been resorted to in this connection.

The Citizens' Club of the Seventh Ward has indorsed John A. Cook as its candidate for Alderman. At another meeting of citizens of the same ward G. D. Deedan was indorsed as an Aldermanic candidate.

R. L. MARTIN IN THE TWELFTH.

In Response to a Call He Becomes a Republican Candidate for Alderman.

R. L. Martin, as the letters published below will show, has consented to run as a Republican candidate for Alderman in the Twelfth Ward:

To Robert L. Martin Esq.: The Republican Central Committee having decided that the ward primary be delayed until the 21st inst., thereby delaying the ward convention until the 23d inst., leaving an inadequate interval before the day of election; and, believing that citizens should be allowed sufficient time to thoroughly canvass the qualifications of candidates for office, we, the undersigned, voters of the Twelfth Ward, recognizing your good character as a citizen and your record as a Republican, ask permission to place your name before the public at once as a suitable person to represent the Twelfth Ward in the Common Council.

O. W. Barrett, Samuel Fallows, J. H. Wood, Arthur Bashy, J. H. Simmons, J. E. Waugh, A. B. Meade, L. D. Hammond, Willis G. Jackson, James K. McGill, Henry A. Taylor, John C. Deacon, H. W. Rich, R. W. Faulkner (Bishop), William F. Rollo, T. B. Wells, George F. Higgins, W. H. Durand, Mortimer B. Mills, F. B. Fleming, J. C. McMullen, E. B. Loomis, C. H. Chamberlain, Francis T. Colby, Thomas Clancy, L. W. B. Johnson, Charles H. Brennan, B. F. Homer, A. S. Kimball, Joseph M. Patton, and 1,500 others.

To the Republicans of the Twelfth Ward: Your committee appointed by the Republicans of the Twelfth Ward to select a candidate for Alderman to represent them in the Common Council of the City of Chicago has requested me to be a candidate for that important position. I have consented to be a candidate, and have pledged myself to serve you faithfully if elected. In connection with this a numerously signed call comes to me from the best class of citizens of the Twelfth Ward of all parties. I take it the people desire a broad and comprehensive development of the city on an honest and economical basis, and that the law and order loving people of the city shall have their full share of recognition and protection. Believing this to be your desire, I accept the call and pledge myself, if elected, to serve the people with my best energy and ability. Respectfully, R. L. MARTIN.

City Politics.

CHICAGO, March 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I see on several occasions you have mentioned the possible candidacy of Col. M. D. Birge as Alderman from the Twelfth Ward. I have known Col. Birge many years and as a voter in the Twelfth Ward would be glad to support him, and I am confident I voice the sentiments of hundreds of his friends who would rally to his support if nominated. He is competent, honest, and his Republicanism is unquestioned. He has hosts of friends, especially among the Grand Army men. He is a prominent G. A. R. man, a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion and Knights Templar, and among this circle he has a strong following. Besides, he is a Republican, dyed in the wool, a Republican by right and from choice. At the earliest dawn of that party's birth he enlisted in its ranks and has always stood by its colors. He would make an honorable member of our Council, a man above reproach, who would scorn to be associated even with some of the disreputable schemers who have disgraced our Council of late years. Col. Birge was a gallant soldier during the war and stood at the front until the last gun was fired, and was at the funeral of the Confederacy when its flag went down in the smoke and fire of Appomattox. He served in the same regiment with Gen. Alger of Michigan and under that prince of cavalrymen, Gen. Custer, and that grand hero, Gen. Sheridan, and distinguished himself for gallantry and personal bravery on many battlefields. While a young Captain of cavalry, not over 23 years old, he led a portion of his regiment in a saber charge at Trevilian Station, Va., upon the enemy, repulsing the entire regiment, capturing most of them, and charging almost single-handed, clear into the enemy's lines and recapturing his Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, who were prisoners, and taking them out of Rebel hands. For this brilliant charge he was complimented by Gen. Custer through official channels and received a Major's commission from Gov. Blair of Michigan for his gallant achievement. He rose rapidly from the ranks step by step to the command of his regiment before he was 24 years old. Though offered a Captaincy in the regular army at the close of the war, and being a born soldier, he chose to return to private life.

Col. Birge is a successful real-estate man and has made a great deal of money of late in legitimate real-estate dealings. He is a property-owner and will serve the interests of the city with honor and credit if sent to the Council. His extreme modesty regarding his military life, which was so brilliant for one so young, would restrain me from writing the above if he knew it. By all means let us have a good man for Alderman. A. J. FULLER.

HERR JUNGHAUS WAS NOT DROWNED.

The Autopsy Proves That Death Resulted from Other Causes.

PEORIA, Ill., March 12.—[Special.]—The Peoria physicians, Drs. McFadden and Powell, who made the post-mortem examination of the body of Bernhardt Junghaus, decided from the evidence of the heart, stomach, lungs, and brain that he was dead before his body was committed to the Illinois River. No water was found in the lungs, as would have been the case if the man were drowned. The scalp wound, to which so much reference has been made, was comparatively insignificant, but there is a depression at the base of the skull. Dr. McFadden inclines to the belief that Junghaus was either sandbagged or drugged—either would have caused the congested condition of the brain—and that after being killed at some house near the river he was dragged by the heels over the rough stones of the street, thus causing the cut on his head. The stomach was brought to Peoria and put in charge of the District-Attorney, who will have a chemical analysis made to determine whether or not Junghaus was drugged.

TRIAL OF THE LYNCHERS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE TOWN OF WHITEHALL, WIS.

Story of the Brutal Murder of Hans Jacob Olson Told by One of the Angry Mob Who Has Given State's Evidence—Others Implicated in the Horrible Crime Seek Mercy by Making Confessions—One of the Ringleaders Hangs Himself Through Fear.

WHITEHALL, Wis., March 12.—[Special.]—The trial of the lynchers of Hans Olson in the Circuit Court is being largely attended. The town is all excitement. The attorney for the chief prisoner, Ole Sletto, yesterday withdrew the plea of insanity and asked to have the case proceed on its merits. A jury was secured, composed mostly of intelligent farmers, and is as follows:

John Qurnis, Nelson Bortle, H. A. Field, Robert Hyslop, Charles Bugbee, J. Hayler, N. E. Pratt, John Kellmer, I. S. Farrand, Melvin Pettinger, William Moore, Leroy Bern.

Justice Sly of Blair was the first witness called by the State. He testified that about 8 a. m. the morning of Nov. 25, 1889, Ole J. Hanson came to Blair and inquired if Sly was Justice of the Peace, as his father, Hans Jacob Olson, had been hung the night before. Sly went to Olson's house, two miles from Blair, about 10 a. m. and found the body hanging from a tree. The State produced in court the rope by which Olson was hung. Henry Hanson, 20 years old, who turned State's evidence, was called. Charles Johnson, Saturday, Nov. 23, he said, asked him to go to Olson's house the next day to run Olson out of the country; Sunday night, in company with four other boys, he drove from Blair to the old Baker farm, a short distance from Olson's house, where a crowd of thirty was congregated. They stopped on the way at Peter J. Logas' for the rope. At the house of C. Johnson the ringleader appointed a committee of four, consisting of John McKiverging, Dick Martin, James Nelson, and the witness, to get Olson from his home.

The crowd continued to Olson's, with the committee of four in the lead, who entered the house and dragged Olson out of bed onto the snow-covered ground with only his shirt on. Olson begged for his clothes, which his wife handed out piece by piece. He put on his pants, vest, coat, scarf, mittens, necktie, and boots. Olson was shown the rope and asked if he would leave the country, to which he replied: "This is my home, and I am going to stay here till God calls me away."

Olson was then hustled to a tree and the rope adjusted about his neck. The other end was passed over a limb and the rope pulled taut, but let down immediately, and Olson was asked as before if he would leave the county. He answered in the negative, and was again suspended several feet in the air for a few seconds and then let down, falling helplessly in a heap. He was again requested to leave the country and replied: "I can't now, I'm so sick." Olson was then taken back to the house and laid on the floor, and asked for a drink of water, which was given him.

A MADDENED CROWD.

As witness came from the house he heard a vote being taken by the maddened crowd and cries of "Hang him!" though some objected. Witness said defendant Sletto had said "Let him hang." Then he was raised a second time. Eight or ten men entered the house and hurried Olson to the tree, around which about twenty men gathered to string him up. The rope was put around his neck and the crowd quickly pulled him within a foot of the limb, eleven feet from the ground. Some of the party had fled before this occurred. The crowd thought some one should be appointed to stay all night with the Olson family and Ole Sletto and Charles Densmore volunteered. The crowd quickly dispersed, each going his own way and with little manifestation. Cross-examination called out the fact that witness understood that the intention of taking the rope with the crowd was to scare Olson out of the county. He did not suppose that it was intended to kill Olson. Witness swore that on the way to Olson's the night of the murder Ole Sletto said Olson ought to be hung, as he was such a terror in his family and the community.

James Nelson, another young man who turned State's evidence, testified substantially as Hanson, adding that he did not notice the defendant Ole J. Hanson with the crowd while at the house.

Charles Densmore, who is charged with riot in the case, corroborated the other witness. Witness and Sletto staid in the house of Olson till the next morning, in conversation Sletto said that they had got into a bad job, but it was better to kill one man than have a half dozen killed or burned. Mrs. Olson got supper for her guests and showed no signs of grief except to cry once.

Yesterday added another victim following from the lynching case, and which served to increase the excitement and interest of the public concerning the trial. Peter Johnson Loga was one of the thirty-one rioters in the case and it has been known that evidence might be brought out at the trial showing some of the rioters guilty of murder. Loga was found hanging lifeless from a rafter in the barn on the farm at which the lynching mob congregated the night of the murder. He was probably guilty of murder and took his life through fear of the final result of the trial.

OLSON'S SON ON THE STAND.

The trial was resumed this morning with increased interest and attendance. Ebert Hanson, the 17-year-old son of the murdered man, said the day of the lynching he heard his brother, Ole, state to his mother that a mob was coming to drive his father away. Mrs. Olson had said she wished the crowd would take Olson away but not harm him.

Simon Bersing, son of a hotelkeeper in Blair, aged 19, who turned State's evidence immediately after the hanging, told the same story of the lynching as the other witnesses. He and John McKivergin, one of the rioters, went first into the house and found Olson asleep in bed.

The State recalled G. A. Sly, who said that Ole J. Hanson was sworn at his father's inquest and swore that he, Hanson, stalled at the barn taking care of stock about one hour while the lynching party was doing its work. Peter Erickson, a rioter, was called and testified that at his house the day before the lynching the defendant, Ole Sletto, asked him to go to Olson's to see if Olson would promise to mend his ways or they would make him leave the country.

Marius Hanson, a rioter, was called and said Mrs. Olson told the crowd between the second and last hangings that her husband had threatened some devils at Clair and Whitehall, and putting him in did no good.

MOTION TO DISMISS OVERRULED.

The State rested and the defense moved that the court dismiss the case as the State had no evidence showing the defendants guilty of murder. The motion was immediately overruled by Judge Newman. Frawley and Nye addressed the jury in opening for the defense. The defense first called Ole J. Hanson, who testified that his connection with the affair was substantially as given by other witnesses and additionally that he was occupied at the barn when the crowd was dealing with his father. Mrs. Bertha Olson said she spoke to the crowd when outside of the house, but did not remember her words. She did not remember saying, "That is good enough for you, Hans; you have done that to me lots of times." The defendant, Ole Sletto, was not put on the witness-stand. The defense called a number of prominent citizens of Preston, who testified to the previous good character of the defendants. This completed the testimony, and District-Attorney Anderson addressed the jury for the State. Frawley addressed the jury an hour and three-quarters in great earnestness. The court adjourned till tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

MRS. ROGERS RAIDS A "BLIND TIGER."

An Indignant Missouri Woman Takes the Law Into Her Own Hands.

BONNE TERRE, Mo., March 12.—[Special.]—Mrs. William Rogers of this place created a stir this morning by raiding one of the "blind-tiger" saloons which have been running here in violation of the law. She has two sons. Both are minors. Last night they were enticed to the place and made drunk. Today the mother learned the facts and inaugurated a crusade. Donning her hat she hastened down to the saloon, and, after a brief but interesting interview with the proprietor, she demolished every window in the place and partially wrecked the interior before she could be persuaded to desist.

Epitaphy.

"He'd a very bright future before him," they said.
And his conduct confirmed their opinions,
For, judged by his life, we can think of him dead
As a stoker in Pluto's dominions.
—*Yonkers Gazette.*

A BAD SPELL.

A merchant's clerk wrote a check for forty dollars, and spelled the numerical adjective "f-o-u-r-t-y." His employer directed his attention to the error, with the remark, "You seem to have had a bad *spell* this morning." To which the clerk replied, "Sure enough; I've left out the "g-h." Let us hope the clerk will still further amend his orthography, meanwhile, if anybody is suffering from a "bad spell" of headache, superinduced by constipation, over-eating or other indiscretion, let that person ask his druggist for Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. They are entirely vegetable in composition, and are prompt and effective in action. They are *specific* in all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. They are strongly cathartic or mildly laxative according to size of dose. Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a dose.

WHAT AILS YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. One or two of Dr. Pierce's Pellets taken daily with the "Discovery" will add to its efficacy in case the liver is very torpid and the bowels constipated.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is the only medicine of its class *guaranteed* to do all it is represented to accomplish, or money paid for it will be refunded. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Word About Catarrh.

"It is in the mucous membrane, that wonderful semi-fluid envelope surrounding the delicate tissues of the air and food passages, that Catarrh makes its stronghold. Once established it eats into the very vitals, and renders life but a long-drawn breath of misery and disease, dulling the sense of hearing, trammeling the power of speech, destroying the faculty of smell, tainting the breath, and killing the refined pleasures of taste. Insidiously, by creeping on from a simple cold in the head, it assails the membranous lining and envelops the bones, eating though the delicate coats and causing inflammation, sloughing, and death. Nothing short of total eradication will secure health to the patient, and all alleviatives are simply procrastinated sufferings, leading to a fatal termination. SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, by inhalation and by internal administration, has never failed; even when the disease has made frightful inroads on delicate constitutions, hearing, smell, and taste have been recovered, and the disease thoroughly driven out."

Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Improved Inhaler, neatly wrapped in one package, with full directions; price, $1.00. Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS,

Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing plaster. New, instantaneous, infallible. The most perfect antidote to Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness ever compounded. Vastly superior to all other plasters. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1890.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department until Wednesday, the 9th day of April, 1890, at 1 o'clock p. m., for furnishing stationery and envelopes for the use of the Department of the Interior and its bureaus and offices, for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1890. Blank proposals, specifications giving the estimated quantities, and full instructions to bidders, will be furnished on application to this department.
JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW.

The Illinois Statute Requiring Children to Attend Public or Private Schools.

An Act to Secure to All Children the Benefit of an Elementary Education. Approved June 23, 1888. In force July 1, 1888:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That every person having the control and charge of any child or children, between the ages of 8 and 14 years, shall send such child or children to a public or private school for a period of not less than twelve weeks in each school year, unless such child or children are excused from attending school by the Board of Education or School Directors of the city, town, or school district in which such child or children reside. Such excuse may be given by said Board of Education or School Directors for any good cause shown why said child or children shall not be required to attend school in conformity with this act.

Sec. 2. It shall be a good defense to any suit brought under this act if the person under whose control such child or children are can show that the mental or bodily condition of such child or children is such as to prevent its attendance at school or application to study for the period required by this act, or that such child or children has been taught in a private school or at home for the time specified in this act in such branches as are ordinarily taught in primary or other schools, or has acquired the branches of learning ordinarily taught in public schools, or that no public school has been taught within two miles by the nearest traveled road of the residence of such child or children within the school district in which said child or children reside for twelve weeks during the year.

Sec. 3. If any person having the control and charge of any child or children shall fail or neglect to comply with the provisions of this act, said person shall pay a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $20. Suit for the recovery of the fine and costs shall be brought by any director or member of any board of education of the district in which such person resided, at the time of the committal of the offense, before any Justice of the Peace of said township. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred on all Justices of the Peace in this State for the enforcing of this act. Such fine shall be paid, when collected, to the School Treasurer of said township, to be accounted for by him as other school money raised for school purposes.

Sec. 4. It is hereby made the duty of School Directors and members of the Board of Education to prosecute offenses occurring under this act. The neglect so to prosecute by any School Director or member of any Board of Education within twenty days after written notice has been served on such director or member of such Board of Education by any taxpayer residing in such district, that any person has violated this act, shall subject him or them to a fine of $10, to be sued for by any taxpayer residing in the School District where the violation of this act occurred, before any Justice of the Peace in the township where said School District may be located; and when such fine is collected it shall be reported by said Treasurer and accounted for as other money raised for school purposes, and become a part of the school fund of said township.

30
Million Pounds
MENIER
CHOCOLATE
DRANK and EATEN
EVERY YEAR.
WHY? BECAUSE OF ALL CHOCOLATES It is the Purest and the Best.
Paris Exposition, 1889:
8 Grand Prizes—5 Gold Medals.
Ask for YELLOW WRAPPER.
For Sale Everywhere.
BRANCH HOUSE, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC
FOR renovating the entire system, eliminating all Poisons from the Blood, whether of scrofulous or malarial origin, this preparation has no equal.
S. S. S.
"For eighteen months I had an eating sore on my tongue. I was treated by best local physicians, but obtained no relief; the sore gradually grew worse. I finally took S. S. S., and was entirely cured after using a few bottles."
C. B. MCLEMORE, Henderson, Tex.
TREATISE on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

The Chicago Tribune IS THE LEADING NEWSPAPER OF AMERICA

NEWPORT NEWS
(NEAR OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.)
THE HOTEL WARWICK.
A Winter Home for Families and Transient Guests.
Appointments, Service and Cuisine Unsurpassed
For illustrated Pamphlets, &c., address
C. B. ORCUTT, No. 1 Broadway, N. Y.
or J. R. SWINERTON, Manager,
Hotel Warwick, Newport News, Va.

Huntsville, Alabama,
A Charming Spring Resort
IN THE HIGHLANDS OF ALABAMA. MOST ACCESSIBLE FROM CHICAGO. ROUND TRIP TOURIST TICKETS GOOD TO END OF SEASON ISSUED BY ALL ROUTES. HUNTSVILLE HOTEL NEW, SUBSTANTIAL AND ELEGANT. FOR RATES AND INFORMATION ADDRESS THE MANAGER, HARVEY S. DENISON MANAGER.

NEW WINTER AND SPRING RESORT.
THE PRINCESS ANNE,
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.
On the Atlantic Ocean, 18 miles east of Norfolk. Accessible by Norfolk & Virginia Beach Railroad, which connects at Norfolk with all lines of travel. Hotel and appointments unsurpassed. Address S. E. CRITTENDEN, Manager.

"Figures of Speech."

We Are Not selling Furniture at Fifty Cents on the Dollar, or at "Half Price," and yet we claim, and inspection will verify the fact, that We are selling Furniture at Less Price than any house in America.

We Have No Two Figures on our Furniture showing former and present "Figuratively Speaking"—"Half Prices," and yet Our Figures are the Lowest of all competitors.

We Will Exchange goods or cheerfully Refund Money if purchases are not entirely satisfactory.

Everything marked in Plain Figures—One Price—Cash.

We deliver to Hyde Park and Englewood Tuesday and Friday.
We deliver to Oak Park and Austin Wednesday.
We deliver to Edgewater, Ravenswood, Lake View, and Evanston Thursday.

SPIEGEL & CO.,
The Cheapest Furniture House in America,
249 and 251 State Street.

A Thousand Dollars
GIVING AWAY
—IN OUR—
CLOSING-OUT SALE
—OF—
Fine Jewelry.
PRICES TRAMPLED UNDER FOOT.
No Such Opportunity May Occur Again.

Ear Rings, Gold, Silver, and Black,	25c to $1.00 Reduced from $3.00.	Scarf Pins, Gold very elegant,	25c to $2.00 Reduced from $5.00.
Gold Rings, Ladies' and Gents', very handsome,	50c to $2.00 Reduced from $5.00.	Ladies' Fobs, Gold and Oxidized,	50c to $2.00 Reduced from $5.00.
Cuff Buttons, Gold and Fancy,	25c to $2.00 Reduced from $5.00.	Hair Ornaments, Real Tortoise, Solid Silver, Cut Steel, Pearl, &c.,	50c to $2.00 Reduced from $5.00.
Bar Pins, Gold, Garnets, Coral, Turquoise,	25c to $4.00 Reduced from $10.00	Clasps and Buckles Steel, Oxidized, Bronze, and Jet,	15c to 50c Reduced from $3.00.

FANS—Latest Novelties, worth from 50c to $35.00, AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

W. T. MOORE & CO.
145 STATE STREET.

20% DISCOUNT
Until our Removal to 146 State-st.

FINE SHOES.

$5.00 Shoes Reduced to	$4.00
$4.00 Shoes Reduced to	$3.20
$3.00 Shoes Reduced to	$2.40
$2.00 Shoes Reduced to	$1.60

$1.50 Shoes Reduced to $1.20, &c., &c.

Discount BONA-FIDE. Goods the BEST.

FLORSHEIM BROS.
84 MADISON-ST., McVicker's Theatre Bldg.

PROP

TALKS WITH TRAVELERS.

CHARLES W. PILLSBURY ON ALLEGED NORTHWESTERN SCHEMES.

He Does Not Think Thomas Lowry and Henry Villard Have Any Gigantic Ones on Foot—An Amusing Country Couple at the Palmer—A California Man Compares the Wines of His State with Those of France—The Panama Canal.

"The big stories to the effect that Henry Villard and Tom Lowry are to extensively develop the Northwest have precious little foundation, if any."

This was from Charles A. Pillsbury of Minneapolis, the flour king. He is the director and manager of the English syndicate which controls the St. Anthony Falls. Mr. Pillsbury arrived at the Grand Pacific yesterday noon and departed in the evening.

"Perhaps," he contiued, "something will be done in the way of improvements around Minneapolis and St. Paul, but the statement that Mr. Villard would make the Twin Cities the greatest manufacturing center in the entire Northwest by some special scheme sounds much like a tale of the fairies. It is said that an immense dam will be put up near Minneapolis. If of any size at all it would encroach upon our rights and would be forbidden by the law. No overtures have yet been made to my company, nor do I think any are contemplated. I don't doubt that Messrs. Villard and Lowry are preparing to operate around the Twin Cities, but I think their schemes won't set the country afire. As the result of their work we will not grow so fast that Chicago need feel jealous. I have some idea of what they are up to, but only care to state that the basis for all these boom stories is too fragile to build many hopes upon."

There was a funny couple at the Palmer House yesterday. They registered from a small town in this State, and told the clerk that they were on their bridal trip. The husband was a quiet little chap with long, auburn hair and pointed beard, and his wife was a comely, quick-spoken countrywoman. That she was the business manager of the new firm was demonstrated at the start.

"We want a middling-priced room," she said; "nothing high-toned like the drummers have, but the best for the money. We'll be here two days, and like as not over Sunday."

After selecting their room the woman asked where a first-class millinery store could be found. She wanted a place where they kept the latest city styles. From the Monroe street hall of the hotel there are entrances leading to two millinery establishments, and to these places the strangers were directed. As they walked through the corridors, hand in hand, they left any amount of merriment in their wake. On the door leading to the first bonnet store there is this sign:

"Latest Styles for Spring Wear."

Directly under this sign is a lithograph representing scenes in a comic opera now being enacted in the city. The gayest costumes adorn the pretty girls in the picture, and the most elaborate features of their make-up are the immense umbrella-like hats. It was this picture which caught the eyes of the couple while looking for the milliners. The woman closely examined every hat on the chorus girls with an appearance of disgust. Her husband stared at the picture without uttering a word. After standing like statues for some time the woman exclaimed:

"If them's the latest hats you can bet our old town is stylish enough for me! Why, I wouldn't wear one of them hi falutin bonnets if it didn't cost a dollar. Come along; this hat is good enough."

A young Californian is at the Grand Pacific who will stake his life that not one person in 100 can distinguish good California wines from French wines.

"The time is near," he said, "when Americans will drink wine by some standard rather than by the color of the label. Then pure California wines will be recognized. We have to sell our wines by first shipping them to France and then reshipping them to New York, or by putting an imitation of a French label on the bottles. Men in general know nothing about wines, yet they assume to know it all. There are many kinds of California wines which cannot be told from good French wines except by an expert. Such a person will distinguish the difference in the vintage of years from the same vineyard. California Clarets and Sauternes are identical with French wines of the same kind. That this statement is correct was proved in New York last week. A drummer for an Oakland house fooled an entire party of alleged wine experts. At a dinner given by these experts the Oaklander, with the aid and consent of the hostess, substituted California goods for the French. It would never have been discovered had not one of the party written to the lady asking where her French wines could be obtained. He declared that the new brand—as he supposed—was the best he ever tasted."

H. J. Phillips, a guest of the Sherman, thinks the Panama Canal can be finished for $100,000,000 in three years' time. He has been on the work for two years and was at one time connected with the Slavin Dredging company.

"The most feasible plan yet offered," said Mr. Phillips, "is that of building only two locks and converting sections of the Chagres River into an inland lake by the building of dams. Of course, it is a great question whether French enterprise will finish the big ditch or not. It will depend upon two events—if the Commission of Studies which has just arrived in Paris will report one plan worthy of adoption and if the French people are willing to raise $100,000,000. M. Brunet, liquidateur of the company, was permitted by the Government to sell a number of canal lottery bonds at a low price. With this money the canal has been kept in fairly good shape within the last years Panama has great advantages for an interoceanic canal. It has harbors on either side of the isthmus, and a great deal of the cutting work is actually done. Nicaragua would be more central for California trade, but Panama would be better for South America and Australia. The proposed plan of the Nicaragua Canal is a good one, and it is only a question of funds as to which canal will be finished first. Work at Nicaragua is going on slowly but surely. The greatest trouble yet experienced comes from the officers of the company. They are in New York and know nothing of the practical workings of such a gigantic enterprise as the Nicaragua Canal. They send the most outlandish orders and instructions down to Central America. Most of the directors are retired army and navy officers and know little about canal building. There is a report in Central America that the officers will all be ousted and practical men put in their places."

Palmer—Harry McKay, T. F. Poynter, Louisville; J. G. Anderson, Pittsburg; Charles P. Creamer, Boston; H. M. Clay, Cincinnati; W. Clark, Philadelphia; P. C. Ridd, Lexington, Ky.; B. Blum, J. Nathan, H. Low, M. M. Hummel, New York; G. D. Danna, St. Louis; J. A. Wheeler, Manchester, Ia.; T. Binford, Marshaltown, Ia.; T. L. Goodrich, Wells, Minn.

Grand Pacific: A. Mackenzie, Bradford, Eng.; E. L. Osgood, Boston; Edward Reitor, Cincinnati; George W. Gleason, A. P. Tannerk, New York; C. C. Gilman, Iowa; W. C. Merry, E. B. Adams, St. Louis; W. H. Truesdale, Minneapolis; James W. Platt, Denver; C. D. Close, Iowa City, Ia.; J. L. Leads and family, St. Louis.

Sherman—C. C. Carpenter and wife, Sioux Falls; H. E. Burley and wife, Burlington, Ia.; A. Huribet, Lincoln, Neb.; F. W. Brodie, Memphis, Tenn.; J. F. Stone, W. H. Stevens, Detroit; William Burgess and wife, Duluth; Gordon Cambell, Denver; J. C. Nippes, Philadelphia; R. C. Cordna, New York.

Richelieu—N. C. Chapman, New York; E. G. Callahan, St. Louis; W. F. Birge, Buffalo; Charles H. Taylor, J. W. Turner, Boston; Mrs. F. M. Hubbell, H. D. Thompson, Miss Ruth Windsor, Des Moines; Henry Tod, Youngstown, O.; A. H. Harris, Benjamin Fletcher, Detroit.

Tremont—S. A. Holt, New York; J. H. Martin, San Francisco; T. B. Dunstan, Hancock, Mich.; D. E. Tuttle and wife, Rawley, Idaho; A. M. Dukes, Peru, Ind.; M. A. Weaver, Bedford, Ia.; T. J. Norris, Westfield, Mass.; F. Galt, Sterling, Ill.; E. B. Kelly, Boston.

Leland—Joseph W. Smith, Burlington, Ia.; George E. Farnald, D. S. Barker, New York; C. E. Door, N. Hawley, Frank Hart, L. H. Crofoot, Detroit; F. Trowbridge, St. Louis; R. J. Davidson, Louisville, Ky.

Hot Water and Dyspepsia.

Another hydriatic method, which acts by removing the cause of disturbance, is the sipping of hot water an hour before meals, in dyspepsia. The hot-water craze which has now taken a firm hold upon the lay public is but the legitimate outcome of a valuable therapeutic application of water, whose simplicity commends it at once to the judgment of the intelligent physician. Brought into prominence by Dr. Salisbury, who committed the error of most enthusiasts of regarding it as a panacea for most diseases, it has been adopted by the profession as a most valuable agent in many gastric troubles. By removing the products of fermentations, by cleansing the mucous membrane of mucus, it restores tone and vigor to the gastric lining and enables the natural forces to come into play. It is important to observe strict compliance with the rule laid down by the originator—namely: that the water should be sipped as hot as possible, and that an hour should elapse before a meal is taken. Examples of failures due to neglect of this rule are numerous in the experience of all medical men. —*Dr. S. Baruch.*

THE CAUSE OF THE HAMBURG DISASTER.

It Is Said That the Air-Brake Hose and Coupling Pulled Off Completely.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The *Engineering News* will say in its forthcoming issue as to the Hamburg disaster:

The true explanation of the disaster, which has not as yet appeared in the public press, and which we had great difficulty in ascertaining, was that when the train first broke in two, which appears to have been at Dunkirk, although trouble is also alleged at Cleveland, the air-brake hose and coupling, instead of pulling apart without injury, as they do when in good order, pulled off completely. The automatic brakes, of course, went on properly, as they must in any and every conceivable case if the train starts out with them in working order, but the loss of the hose made it impossible to couple up the air-brakes again without putting on a new hose. One of these things should then have been done, neither of which was done.

With a train in this condition one would have thought that all the train crew would at least have been on the alert, since a breakaway was the most natural thing in the world to expect. Had they been so it should have been easy to stop the rear part before the collision, or at least to greatly diminish its force by hand-brakes.

The only true system of investigating such accidents is that which has so greatly reduced the number of accidents in England, where Governments experts especially detailed for the work and doing little or nothing else report on all serious accidents and expound their causes, practically in the name of the nation, and hence with a weight of authority sure to impress not only the company directly concerned, but all others having like defects of practice.

In influenza a safe and effective calmative is of the highest importance. "Kind Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," will often do more for us than anything else. Aubergier's Lactucarium (syrup or paste) perfectly fulfills this condition. It soothes the irritated membranes, tones the organs, and recuperates the exhausted nervous system.

Unquestionably the Finest Goods at the Lowest Prices.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 STATE-ST.

The Most Important Sale Ever Offered in Chicago.

Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs

Pure Linen White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs	Pure Linen Hemstitched and Emb'd Handkerchiefs	Pure Linen Fancy Sewed and Revered Handkerchiefs	Pure Linen Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs	Pure Linen Sheer Lawn Sewed Handkerchiefs	Pure Linen Sheer Lawn Scolloped and Emb'd Hdkfs.	Pure Linen Belgian & French Needlework Handkerchiefs	Pure Linen Sheer Lawn Swiss Needlework Hdkfs.
5c	10c	13c	19c	39c			
For Handkerchiefs Which Retail at 10c and 12½c.	For Handkerchiefs Which Retail at 20c and 25c.	For Handkerchiefs Which Retail at 25c and 30c.	For Handkerchiefs Which Retail at 40c and 50c.	For Handkerchiefs Which Retail at 75c to $1.00 Ea.			

If Bargains Like Above Interest You Visit Us Thursday Early.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

TODAY'S BARGAINS
—AT—
"SILK HEADQUARTERS."

2,500 YARDS
BLACK AND WHITE SURAHS,
50c PER YARD.
22 inches wide and worth $1.00 per yard.

250 PIECES
Black Dress Silks,
Black Peau de Soie,
Black India Silk,
Black Surahs,
Black Faille Francaise,
Black Gros Grains,
82½c PER YARD
WORTH ABOUT ONE-HALF MORE

JAMES·H·WALKER & Co.
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

BLACK DRAPERY NETS.

The new designs in Drapery Nets for this Spring, in stripes and figured effects, also the Black Escurial Vandyke Points, form a magnificent display in our Lace Department. Among the *Bargains:*

Black Lace Drapery Nets, 48-in. Wide, All New Effects, Value up to $2.50 Yd.	75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.50	Black Escurial Lace, Vandyke Points 3 to 9 Inches Wide,	75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50	50 Dozen MULL TIES, With Hemstitched and Embroidered Ends,	20c, 25c, 35c, 50c

A complete line of Novelties in Spring Veilings at POPULAR PRICES.

A Box of Gloves!

Owing to a mistake made by the manufacturer we offer a Most Remarkable Bargain in Ladies' Fine Kid Gloves, in the *following sizes only:*

SIZES—6¾, 7, 7¼, and 7½.

Each box contains six pairs of Gloves, as follows:

2 Pairs 4-Button at $1.25	$2.50	Price for This Sale,
1 Pair 4-Button	1.50	
2 Pairs 5-Button at $1.75	3.50	$3.75
1 Pair Mousquetaires	2.00	
Actual Value	$9.50	PER BOX.

Remember we have these Gloves in sizes 6¾, 7, 7¼, and 7½ *only.* If you happen to wear either of these sizes do not miss this opportunity.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Wabash and Adams.

DRESS GOODS

40-inch All-Wool Henrietta, 40-inch All-Wool Serge, NEW SPRING SHADES,	50c Per Yard. VALUE 65c.
46-in. All-Wool Silk Finish Henrietta, 48-inch All-Wool Imperial Serge, 52-inch All-Wool Cashmere Beige,	75c Per Yard. WORTH $1.00.
46-in. All-wool Satin Finish Henrietta, 52-inch All-Wool Serge Royal,	$1.00 Per Yard. WORTH $1.50.

SPECIAL OFFER—100 COMBINATION DRESS PATTERNS,
$10.00 Each.

SPECIAL SALE OF
WASH DRESS FABRICS.

	Per Yard,
32-in. Windsor Cambrics, 32-in. Dress Ginghams,	6½c Value 12½c.
New Styles Century Prints, New Styles Sicilian Cloth	10c
Gipsy Cloth (a new material), Toile du Nord Ginghams, 32-in. German Blue Prints, 32-in. Printed Cambrics,	12½c
An Elegant Line of Scotch Zephyr Ginghams and New Ombre Sateens,	25c

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

SPRING 1890.

WE ANNOUNCE AN OPENING SALE OF
LADIES' JACKETS AND CAPES.
The Garments are the most Approved Fashions for the coming Season, and we particularly emphasize the fact that
OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST!

24-inch Jersey Jackets (Satin Faced), TAILOR-MADE, $3.75, $4.75, and $5.50.
28-inch English Stockinette Coats, Satin Faced, Tailor-Made, $5.75, $8.50, and $10.00.
30-inch English Corkscrew Coats, Raised Shoulders, Tailor-Made, $7.50, $9.00, $10.00, and $12.00.
English Coaching Capes, Large variety of styles in the new shades of Cloth and Silk, $4.50, $7.25, and Upwards.

SPECIAL INSPECTION INVITED.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

The Dress Goods Department is displaying Extreme Novelties for Easter, and we direct attention to *both the enormous size of its stock* and to *the lowness of its prices.*

The recent arrivals from Paris and London include:
Combinations in Silk, Lace and Embroideries,
Designs *never* shown until now, in Suitings, Plaids, and Checks,
Beautiful Printed Challies and Cashmeres,
Exclusive Patterns in "Evening" Fabrics,
Three Hundred Paris and London Robes.

We quote as being Great Bargains:
—Real *Indien* Cashmere Robes—all the new shades, *at* $10 *each* (*worth* $15).
—Choice line Printed Henriettas, 50c (*formerly* $1).

EVERY PAIR MUST GO SOON
The Much-Advertised $3 Shoes, Douglas, Means, and Ludlow, $2.47
Call Early and Secure Your Sizes.

Chas. Lapham's PIONEER HOUSE SHOE STORE
179 STATE-ST.

WET SHOE SALE

A Few Days Since WATER Came Down in a DELUGE on Our Shoes.

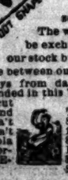
2,783 Pairs Wet Goods to Close Out.

Our IMMENSE SALE has so MIXED up our stock that we might as well FINISH the SACRIFICE and CLEAN OUT our Entire Stock REGARDLESS OF COST.

Now is the time to Secure Best Quality Shoes at Less than THIRD QUALITY PRICES.

NOT HARMED for WEAR, only the soles are some stained. The water-soiled goods can be exchanged for anything in our stock by paying us the difference between our WET and our COST Price within 2 days from date of purchase. No money will be refunded in this WET SALE.

Prices terribly cut down in Misses' and Children's Fine Str't Goat, etc. Fine Str't Goat and Dongola from 85c to $2.17; formerly sold at ONE-HALF MORE.



Ladies' Best Hand-Turned and Welt Sewed Shoes, worth from $5 to $7, now $3.15 and $4.23. A few Ludlow's Dongola $5.47; also $2.50 Kid Shoes for $1.67.

Boys' Shoes cheaper than we can buy them.

Men's Shoes
Great Bargains. Wonderful Inducements.

It Is Too Bad!
As many $2.50 Ladies' Oxfords will have to go for $1.47, in Dongola and Patent Leather.

Country trade and catalogue orders filled at cost price. Send address and receive Elegant Free Catalogue.

LAKE FOREST.

For Rent—Furnished residence. No finer location in this beautiful suburb. Address Box 135, Lake Forest.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CURE OF Cancer
Tumors Without the Knife.
Send for circular. L. D. McNICHOLS, M.D.
180 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

New Easter Suits, Boys' Confirmation Suits
—AT—
WILDE'S.

$14 Suits for $10.

$10 Ten dollars will buy a very handsome Black Cheviot Cheviot Worsted Sack Suit, with wide binding, Italian linings, &c., &c. We can fit any young man between the ages of 13 to 18 years.

$15 Down to $10.

$10 Will buy a handsome Black or Brown Corkscrew Cutaway Frock Suit, fitting any young man from 33 to 34 breast measure.

$10 Boys' Blue Tricot Sack Suits, aged 12 to 18 years. Where else can you buy a good Tricot Suit for $10 for such large boys or small sized men.

Boys' New Easter Pants.

$3 to $6.50 We have enlarged our Boys' and Young Men's Pantaloon Department to double its previous space; wide legs and custom-tailoring patterns.

$10 BOYS' EASTER COAT, VEST, and KNEE PANT SUITS, Ages 5 to 16 years.

Mothers and fathers will prefer to buy all of their family clothing of us after seeing our greatly reduced prices on all our fine Clothing. Elegant new Shirt Waists.

James Wilde, Jr., & Co.,
Corner State & Madison-sts.,
FRANK REED.....Manager

TRELEAVEN & CO. OPTICIANS 76 STATE ST.
EYES Skillfully Fitted and glasses adjusted for all defects of vision. Prices the Lowest

102 BORSCH-OPTICIAN CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED E. WASHINGTON ST

STREETER'S
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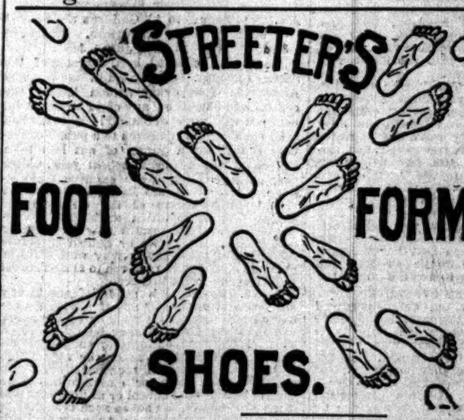

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Ladies' Over Gaiters, - - 95c
Good Value.
Misses' Spring Heel, - $1.75
Kid and Goat; worth $2.50.
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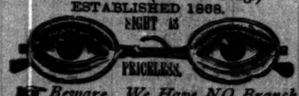

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Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 12.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1890—TWELVE PAGES.

TO TAX COMPOUND LARD.

MR. BUTTERWORTH FAVORS THE SCHEME AND MR. MASON OPPOSES.

The Interests of the Farmer, Says Mr. Butterworth, Demand That Compound Lard Be Taxed; the Interests of the Workingman, Says Mr. Mason, Demand That It Be Not Taxed—John F. Scanlan Appointed Special Treasury Agent—Proceedings of the House and Senate—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—[Special.]—Argument of the lard question before the House Committee on Agriculture was concluded today and it is expected that the committee will have its report in the House within a short time. In case a majority decide to recommend the passage of the Conger or the Butterworth bill the minority will submit a report advocating the placing of equal burdens upon the manufacture and sale of hog lard and vegetable lard if Congress means to legislate on the subject at all. The committee was entertained today by earnest and characteristic speeches from Butterworth of Ohio and Mason of Illinois. They took opposite sides of the question at issue, the former claiming to speak in the interest of the farmers and the latter in behalf of the laboringmen. After Mr. Mason had concluded he was plied with questions by several members of the committee upon the different phases of the question and frequently convulsed them with laughter by his witty replies.

Mr. Butterworth was the first speaker. He said the objects of his bill were to raise revenue, to regulate a certain industry so that it should not be permitted to destroy an established industry, and so that it should be conducted upon the principles of common honesty; and to prevent the extinction of an established article of commerce produced by the farmer. The bill did not propose to prevent the manufacturers of compound lard from prosecuting their business. "We only ask," he said, "that in taking its place this industry shall not place its fingers upon the throat of another industry."

Mr. Butterworth discussed the condition of the farmers of the country, taking a gloomy view of it. He said they were rapidly becoming a class of peasants, and a despised class, too. "The farmers have been robbed by means of gambling and gambling shops, and now it is proposed to add to their burdens and losses by making them the victims of the counterfeiter. It is no answer to their complaint that this counterfeit is better than the original. The man who sends me one thing when I ask and pay for another is suffering from a moral obliquity that I could describe if the language were parliamentary."

Mr. Butterworth said he spoke feelingly on this subject because a great industry of the country is suffering from influences that this committee can do much to correct. Lard has been driven out of the markets of the world because it has been followed there by a counterfeit. Let the makers put this counterfeit before the public for what it is, "vegetable lard," or what not. The farmer asks no more and will be satisfied with no less. He will have it. The manufacture and sale of this counterfeit last year cost the farmers of the country $15,000,000. "Have we reached such a condition in this country," asked the speaker, "where we believe that falsehood is better than truth in business? It is not so. If it is, then I shall turn tidel and worship as he never powers instead of the higher."

Mr. Butterworth said he could count on the fingers of his two hands the people who are supporting the peculiar type of business that thrives on counterfeiting and deceit. This influence is another manifestation of the demands of overgrown wealth.

"The claim that the counterfeit is better than the original," said Mr. Butterworth, "is a lie; it is no answer. A rat may be as succulent and toothsome as a rabbit, but when I send my baby for a rabbit and the dealer sends me a rat I'll kick him if I can. He's a scoundrel and deserves punishment."

Mr. Butterworth said that the proposed legislation is constitutional; will not destroy or damage any industry at the expense of another, but would compel the makers and dealers of lard compound to hoist the flag of honest dealing over their transactions.

In answer to questions by a member of the committee Mr. Butterworth said he did not care what term was used in designating the lard compound so long as it told what it was and it was sold for what it was. A basis of honest dealing was what was needed in this country.

Congressman Mason said that the farmer is the rock to which most men fly for the foundation for their action when they can not justify it in any other way. So some city politicians fly to the laboring man for their rock of refuge. Today, Mr. Mason said, he appeared in behalf of the workingmen of his district to oppose the legislation proposed in the bills before the committee. He said while laboring men he represented, preferred cotton-seed oil lard to the rotten lard put on the market, and they objected to being taxed for choosing between two articles of diet. But they want to buy what they ask for, and favor branding the product for just what it is. Legislation to secure that will meet their approval. But [referring to the labels used on the compound by the refiners] is any man with an ounce of gray matter in the upper end of his anatomy misled when he buys that? Can he say, "I thought I was buying lard."

Mr. Mason contrasted the position and condition of the farmers with that of the laboring men of the country, saying that the former, as a class, were better off than the latter, and any man who does not know that to be the case is not well informed, either as to their standing in society or financial circles.

The principal objection to the bill, Mr. Mason said, was that owing to the imposition of a dealer's tax and the liabilities under internal revenue regulations, the compound is driven out of convenient places, and the would-be purchasers are compelled to either go a great distance or to buy hog's lard, however nasty and rotten it may be. It is no argument in favor of the bill to say that the farmer suffers from the manipulation of the Beef Trust and Boards of Trade and because of extortionate charges by railroads. Will the bill relieve the farmer of all the burdens imposed upon him? If so, pass the bill. But if it will not, push the old bills to reach these evils, and Mr. Mason said he would be with the advocates of these measures. But it is a great mistake, he said, to place any food product under a tax.

In answer to a question Mr. Mason reaffirmed that the makers of lard compound would accept a bill requiring them (with a criminal penalty for failure to observe it) to place on the packages containing the product an analysis of their contents.

Further, he said, the result of the proposed legislation would be, in his opinion, to increase the price of the lard compound. "But you make it cost the consumer more; that is my objection to it."

Mr. Hatch stated for himself and other supporters of the Conger bill that they did not believe the bill referred to, or was intended to refer to, any product of cotton-seed oil, and beef stearine that was not sold for lard, as cottoleine, for instance.

In the House this morning on motion of Mr. Henderson of Illinois the Senate bill was passed appropriating $6,100 for the removal of sandbars at the entrance of the harbor at Milwaukee, Wis. In the morning hour the House passed a bill granting the right of way through the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indian reservation in Dakota to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad.

A resolution setting aside today and tomorrow for the consideration of the Oklahoma bill and providing that the final vote shall be taken at 4 o'clock tomorrow was adopted, and the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Payson of Illinois in the Chair) on the Oklahoma bill.

Mr. Kelley of Kansas offered an amendment providing that the general statutes of Kansas (instead of Nebraska) shall extend over the Territory until after the first session of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Pickler of South Dakota strongly advocated the amendment, principally on the ground that it would extend to the new Territory the prohibitory laws of Kansas.

Mr. Fitch of New York said this was an attempt on the part of the advocates of prohibition to win in the House what they had lost in committee.

Mr. Funston declared that in Kansas there was not one open saloon. The Republican party had its birth on Kansas soil, and he hoped that the time would soon come when that party would champion the cause of prohibition as it had championed the cause of liberty.

Mr. Tarsney of Missouri said that last summer he had attended court in Southwestern Kansas. One day he noticed the Judge scowling and looking towards the anteroom. He looked up and beheld the prosecuting attorney shaking a bottle of beer at the Judge, not in an intimidating manner but in a bewitching, enticing manner. [Laughter.]

Mr. Stewart of Georgia offered an amendment (as a substitute for Mr. Kelley's motion) providing that Sec. 2,139, Revised Statutes, shall be in force in the Territory until after the adjournment of the first session of the Legislative Assembly. The amendment was agreed to—70 to 47.

Pending further discussion the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the Senate this morning Mr. Cullom gave notice that Friday morning he would call up the House resolution relating to the death of the late Mr. Townshend, Representative from Illinois.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds the Senate proceeded to the resolution reported the 10th of February from the Committee on Privileges and Elections declaring that it is competent for the Senate to elect a President pro tempore, who shall hold the office during the pleasure of the Senate and until another is elected, and shall execute the duties thereof when the Vice-President is absent.

Mr. George opposed the resolution, and was still speaking when the hour of 2 arrived and the Educational bill came up as "unfinished business." He asked unanimous consent that he might go on and finish his argument.

At the conclusion of Mr. George's speech Mr. Blair rose to make a statement as to the Educational bill. He thought that by Thursday or Friday next the vote on the bill will be taken. It was arranged that on Thursday of next week, at 2 o'clock, Mr. Blair shall have the floor to speak for not exceeding an hour, and that then the bill shall be under the five-minute rule, and the vote shall be taken on the amendments and bill.

Mr. Plumb gave notice, notwithstanding, that he would on Monday move to take up some other bill, the effect of which would be to displace the Educational bill.

Mr. Plumb moved an amendment to Rule 39 so as to provide that all votes cast in Executive session, whether yea and nay votes or otherwise, shall be made public at the close of the session at which they are cast. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

The resolution in regard to the President pro tem. was again taken up, and Mr. Turpie (a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections) moved to amend it by making it read that the President pro tempore shall hold the office "during all future absences of the Vice-President." Agreed to. The resolution was then adopted without a division.

The Chicago packers will have a chance to be heard in opposition to the Edmunds Meat Exportation bill. On receipt of a telegram from some of them this morning Senator Farwell saw Senator Sherman, who as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee has charge of the bill, and Senator Edmunds, who is its author. Both Senators said they had no desire to push the measure to a vote without giving interested parties a hearing, and it was arranged that the measure should go over for a week and the committee would hear the Chicagoans any day during that time. Senator Farwell telegraphed these facts, and a hearing will probably be set for Saturday or Monday, to suit the convenience of the packers. The bill is before the Senate and has been pretty well discussed. An opposition has developed, led by Senators Platt of Connecticut and Vest of Missouri, but it is not sufficient to defeat the legislation proposed. The claim of the Chicagoans that the legislation is in the interest of the Germans and liable to cripple the English trade is denied here. The truth about the matter is that the State Department has got tired of the fruitless negotiations with European countries for the removal of the restrictions on American meats, and is ready to have Congress enact retaliatory legislation as a last resort. A vast amount of evidence is in the possession of the department regarding adulterated exports from France and Germany, and the bill is aimed mainly at those two countries.

The kind of legislation the War Department wants to break up the abuses of the present court-martial system appears in two measures introduced yesterday by Representative Cutcheon. These bills were framed by the War Department and were prompted by the developments in the case of Private Wild. One of these measures provides for summary courts, to be convened within twenty-four hours of the time of their arrest, for the trial of enlisted men charged with offenses now cognizable by a garrison or regimental court. The most important feature of the bill and one that will put an end to the absurd, unjust, and inconsistent sentences which are so common under existing laws is that which authorizes the President to prescribe specific penalties for such minor offenses as are not brought to trial before garrison and regimental courts. Any enlisted man brought before the proposed summary courts may, if he so desires, object to a hearing and determination of his case and demand a trial by general court-martial. Commanding officers are required to make monthly returns of all the trials before these summary courts, setting forth offenses and penalties. The other bill introduced by Mr. Cutcheon contemplates another needed reform in the methods of court-martial. It prohibits judge advocates from attendance upon courts-martial in closed session. When his opinion is desired upon a question of law it shall be given in open court and spread upon the record.

John F. Scanlan of Chicago was today appointed a special agent of the Treasury. The appointment has hung fire for a long time because the Treasury is slow in making changes in the special agencies. Last summer Mr. Scanlan was advised to seek this position rather than the Appraisership on the theory that it would be filled much earlier. The Appraiser, however, was appointed two or three weeks ago. Mr. Scanlan was highly complimented by the Treasury officials on the ability with which he passed the examination required of special agents. After the usual probationary term he will probably be put in charge of a desk. His position is worth about $2,500 a year. It is hardly probable that Illinois will receive any more special agencies for a while yet. Senator Farwell and Representative Abner Taylor were among Scanlan's original indorsers, but not long ago they put in the name of ex-City Clerk D. W. Nickerson. It is possible that some other place may be found for Mr. Nickerson.

Representative Mansur of Missouri, on behalf of the minority of the Committee on Territories, has filed a report presenting objections to the passage of the bill for the admission of Idaho now pending in the House. In part the report says:

The precise point of difference between the majority and the minority is this: That the majority assent to and approve of a provision which deprives a citizen of the right of suffrage, disqualifies him from holding office, and prevents him from serving on juries for criminal conduct imputed to him when he has not been convicted of such criminal conduct, while the minority insist that no citizen, being otherwise qualified, should be deprived of these rights and privileges unless he has been convicted of such crime by a court of competent jurisdiction, and where the penalty for such crime, or a part thereof, is such disqualification.

One of the deputy editors of the *Century Magazine* appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means yesterday in support of a proposition to remove the duty from such wood and steel cuts as are ordinarily used in pictorial work. The gentleman had with him a portfolio of specimen photographs, lithographs, and engravings. After he had addressed the committee he exhibited his pictures and intimated very delicately that he would be particularly pleased if the members of the committee would honor him by selecting souvenirs of the occasion. The committeemen promptly did as desired.

Senator Manderson today introduced a bill appropriating $50,000 for the construction of a military storehouse and offices at the Military depot, Omaha, Neb.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of the following Illinois Postmasters: A. B. Tinder, Monticello; R. F. Robinson, Fairbury; T. J. Hutton, Rushville.

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat.
Have you tried a cup of beef tea.

BOUGHT BY THE "QUINCY."

PURCHASE OF THE BURLINGTON AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.

Negotiations Completed at Boston—The Price Allowed $40 a Share—Boston Brokers Satisfied by the Big Deal—Striking Effect on Speculation in Wall Street—Granger Roads Greatly Benefited—Sugar Trust May Declare a Dividend.

Considerable excitement prevailed in local railway circles yesterday over reports that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy had secured full control of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern, and that the effect of the deal would be a speedy restoration of freight and passenger rates throughout the West.

Reports of a like nature having been telegranbed here from the East about once a month for the last year or two the rumor yesterday was at first discredited by railway officials, who thought it was merely a Wall street canard to help boom the stock market. But when the report was repeated in the most direct manner, the price paid for a controlling interest ($40 per share) being given, many began to think there must be something in the matter this time. The belief that the report was true gained strength through the large advance in Burlington stocks on Wall street.

Nothing definite regarding the deal could be learned at the Burlington office in this city. Vice-President Stone was at home ill, Vice-President Peasley said he knew nothing about the matter, but admitted that negotiations had been in progress between the owners of the two properties for some time, and judging by the directions of the dispatches sent to various persons in this city during the afternoon he surmised there was some truth in the story. Still, as he had no authentic information, he did not care to express an opinion as to the effect the absorption would have upon the Western railroad situation.

When the news was finally confirmed great satisfaction was expressed among railroad officials in this city. It was their opinion that it would have the effect of speedily restoring harmony among the Western and Northwestern lines. The opinion prevailed that the action of the Milwaukee and St. Paul in making as low rates, correspondingly, to the Missouri River as were made by the Burlington and Northern between St. Paul and Chicago had much to do with hurrying the deal and thus stop the demoralization in Western rates, which was hurting the Burlington and Quincy seriously. No one said there never was any good reason why the "Q." should not have absorbed the Burlington and Northern long ago, as the latter road had been built by parties controlling the former for the purpose of giving the larger line an outlet to the Northwest.

A story was current last evening that following the meeting of the Presidents of the Gentlemen's Agreement, which Chairman Walker has called for Tuesday, March 18, to consider the Wisconsin Central's notice of withdrawal from the association, the managers of all the Western and Northwestern lines would convene to agree upon a restoration of freight and passenger rates between all points, and it is believed that this can now be accomplished without difficulty.

It is also the opinion of railway officials that the absorption of the Burlington and Northern by the "Q" removes one of the most serious obstacles in the way of consummating Chairman Walker's clearing-house or "trust" scheme, and all that now remains to be done is to whip the Chicago and Alton and Illinois Central into line.

Another of yesterday's rumors was that the Pennsylvania had secured control of the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago (Monon Route), but the truth or falsity of the rumor could not be ascertained.

BOSTON BROKERS SURPRISED.

Stockholders in Both Corporations Appear to Be Perfectly Satisfied.

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—[Special.]—State street was treated to a genuine surprise today in the announcement of the sale of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern railroad to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The sale was effected on a basis of $40 per share cash and stockholders are given sixty days to turn over their stock to the purchasing company. Rumors of such a deal have been current from time to time during the last three years, and that such a consolidation would ultimately come about was a foregone conclusion. But when Gen. Higginson stepped into the Stock Exchange a little after 2 o'clock this afternoon and announced the sale as completed surprise was depicted on every countenance. Some of the brokers had gotten an inkling of the deal from a circular sent out a little earlier by Chairman J. Murray Forbes to the Chicago, Burlington and Northern directors to this effect:

An offer has been made to purchase the stock of this company at $40 per share cash in the interest of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company. In view of all questions affecting this road it is considered by the directors of the company to be for the interest of the stockholders to sell at this price. All stockholders desiring to avail themselves of the offer must deliver their certificates of stock to Messrs. Lee Higginson & Co., No. 44 State street, within sixty days from date after they have been countersigned in the office of the company. Payments to be made on delivery of certificates presented as above on and after March 20, 1890. The directors have unanimously agreed to turn in their own holdings of stock at the same price, and recommend other stockholders to do the same.

The announcement received the general commendation of the street, but so quiet had been the leading to it that no one knew how it had been effected. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy have held 30 per cent of the Northern stocks since the organization of that road. They have been trying to increase this to a controlling interest ever since, but only today have they been successful.

Col. Fairchild of Lee Higginson & Co., who have negotiated the deal, was all smiles tonight over the outcome of his work. He said: "We have finally attained our object and done it without creating a flurry of any sort. The Quincy has sought the control of the Northern for the last three years. Several times we have been just on the point of getting it when some unexpected obstacle has interposed. This final negotiation was begun two weeks ago. Everything has been done quietly and not a broker was visited relative to it. This prevented any stir in the market or attempted deal. We visited the large stockholders, many of whom were most favorable to the movement. The result was that at 2 o'clock today we secured enough Northern stock to give us a majority and the sale was publicly announced."

Relative to the probable effects of the sale on the railroad situation Col. Fairchild said: "The result of this sale ought to help every granger road in the Northwest. Both the Quincy and Northern stocks strengthened today as a result of it. The roads naturally belong together. A disturbing element in the rate situation is removed and profitable business should follow."

This opinion was the common one among Boston brokers. There were some, however, who thought the situation by no means a simple one, yet the lakes with their cheap lines of transportation and the Canadian routes yet remain to vex the roads which have not become used to the low rates at which the lines can handle traffic. Then, again, the feud between Chicago and Duluth is still alive.

The basis of $40 a share was not in itself a surprise, and yet it was a rather sad blow to the expectations of those who purchased the stock at 60 to 90 and have held it for some years in the belief that the Quincy would purchase it at a profit to the holders. Northern sold in 1886 at 60, with 54 as low-water mark. The next year it ran up to 97½ upon the rumor that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy would be obliged to take it at the owners' figures. No melon was cut for these holders, however, and the stock has run down until within a few days it touched 30. The result of the sale today, however, pushed the stock up six points, to 40, the 5s 1½, to 100¾, and second 6s 3¼, to 94, while debentures were up 4¾ from yesterday's closing bid price, at 94¾. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy rose 9¾, to 107¾.

Boston holds the greater part of this stock. This purchase closes the history of an interesting corporation. The Northern company was started in 1835 when the Chicago Burlington & Quincy stockholders were asked to subscribe to the necessary bonds and stock to build this road. They were offered $500 in bonds and $300 in stock for a gross sum of $550. The total bonds issued were $9,000,000 with an equal amount of stock. The road had a mileage of about 360 miles. In October 1886 the road began operating, and earnings were so large that the price of the stock in May 1887 touched 97. It was reported at the time that the C., B. & Q. had offered to buy the whole capital, stock giving in payments 4 per cent bonds par for par. That would have been equal to about $80 a share in cash. The Northern stockholders would not take that offer and it was believed that they insisted then on getting 110 for their shares. Meanwhile the Inter-State Commerce act had been passed and construction of the "Soo" road begun, since which time the decline of the Northern has been continuous. The road has failed to earn fixed charges, has increased its debt, and its future was problematical. The deal is one of the greatest ever effected in Boston.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy company has sufficient money in its treasury to purchase the stock, the receipts from recent sales of bonds. They have secured now about 47,000 shares of the total 91,945. This consolidation gives the Quincy an additional net monthly expense of about $70,000.

GRANGER ROADS BENEFITED.

Lively Speculation in Wall Street on Receipt of the News.

NEW YORK, March 12.—[Special.]—About the most interesting and perhaps the most important piece of railroad news which speculative Wall street has heard in a year was given out this afternoon half an hour before the stock market closed. Its effect upon speculation was as striking as it was instantaneous. Up to that time trading in the Stock Exchange had been uneventful. The market had been dull but strong, and there had been no special news of interest. At about half-past 2 the wires from Boston brought the announcement that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company had purchased the Chicago, Burlington and Northern for $40 a share.

The effect was to cause an immediate advance in prices for almost everything on the list. Everybody realized at once the importance of this purchase in stopping rate cutting among the Western railroads and settling the troubles which have interfered with railroad earnings and formed a disturbing element in speculation for so many months. Orders to buy stocks rushed in so rapidly that every crowd on the floor was a scene of activity, and in the brief time that was left before the gong sounded there was heavy trading. The Grangers were, of course, the first to get the benefit of the boom. Big lots of these stocks were purchased at steadily rising prices, and within the last half hour the advance in quotations was from one to two points. Nearly everything on the list was carried upward, and prices generally closed higher than at any time within a month.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy went up on heavy purchasing orders from 104¾ to 107¾ within the last three-quarters of an hour; St. Paul advanced from 67⅞ to 69½; Rock Island went up from 93¾ to 94; Union Pacific from 63 to 64¾, and almost everything else in the same proportion. It was quite evident that the absorption of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has been known to insiders for several days and that Boston speculators and a few in this city have been quietly making their purchases accordingly. This morning there was a great deal of stock taken for Boston account in such a way as not to disturb the market.

The Chicago, Burlington and Northern is in itself an insignificant little railroad, but it had connections which gave it the opportunity of cutting rates, and it has been for several years a disturbing element in the Western railroad situation. The road was built by certain residents in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and was built to sell, like the West Shore and the Nickel Plate—and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy people have been using the little road as a club ever since. The price at first demanded for the company's stock was $70 a share, but they have made a good bargain at $40.

The street has settled down with the conviction that the courts will permit the Sugar Trust to declare the quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on affidavits being made by the trust officials that the dividend has been earned. President Havemeyer and Secretary Searles of the Sugar Trust were understood to be preparing the papers today, and the declaration of a dividend is looked for tomorrow.

The Western Union Telegraph company directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable April 15. William Waldorf Astor was elected a member of the directory in place of John Jacob Astor, deceased.

B. P. HUTCHINSON IN CONTROL.

He Calls 1,500,000 Bushels and Causes an Advance—He Sells Corn.

There was a sensation in the wheat market towards the close of the session, after a rather dull and uneventful day. B. P. Hutchinson had been a free purchaser of calls on the curb Tuesday afternoon at from 78¼ cents up to 78⅝ cents, and it was calculated that he had privileges to the extent of 1,500,000 bushels. The market appeared weak and stood at about 78¼ cents when Hutchinson made an open declaration of his intention to call all his wheat at 78⅛ cents, and this being equivalent to a straight bid for 1,500,000 bushels there was immediately an apparent jump from 78¼ to 78⅛@78⅜ cents. There was at the same time a sudden increase in the quantity of the offerings, and in the midst of a somewhat exciting interchange of heavy lines the market closed, there being bids of 78⅜ cents as the bell sounded. The difference between yesterday's and Tuesday's closing prices shows an improvement of ¼ cent.

Puts on today's markets sold at 78¼ and calls at 78⅛@78⅜ cents.

The dealing in corn was dominated by Hutchinson's selling. Every time a buyer appeared there was a Hutchinson broker ready to supply his wants, and orders were too few to overcome the consequent depression.

WHAT A PHILADELPHIAN SAYS.

Give Chicago a Chance—The "Press" Editorial Expressed a Truly American Policy.

NEW YORK, March 10.—[New York Press.]—Will you permit a "looker-on" in the contest for the World's Fair to congratulate you on your editorial in today's *Press* pleading for fairness to Chicago? Do the majority of the newspapers of this city appreciate the spectacle they are making of themselves, and public sentiment, which they profess to represent, when they ridicule and try to belittle their rival? If Chicago cannot show more than $1,000,000 in hand, she has raised more than this city, in proportion to her wealth, and did so with far less effort. Whether she has or can raise the necessary amount or not she entered into the fight before Congress, asking no favors from her older and wealthier competitor, carrying a weighty handicap in the shape of another Western city, and winning the honors so far in spite of all.

Her success was a surprise to those who are deriding her now. May it not be possible that she will further surprise them by carrying the Fair out successfully? Her politicians, real-estate speculators, and others with axes to grind lost sight of their selfish aims for the time being at least and remembered only that they were Chicagoans. Now they remember only that they are Americans, and as such have a right to ask and expect the support of all American cities. In the name of the fair play which every true American holds so dear give them a chance to show what they can do and do not play "the dog in the manger," which seems to be the favorite rôle with so many papers in New York city. The utterances of the New York papers have a strangely familiar sound to a Philadelphian who read their columns fifteen and sixteen years ago when preparations for the Centennial Exposition were under way. With many hundreds of thousands of others I was for New York heart and soul, but hope that I am enough of an American to wish unbounded success for Chicago if the Fair is held there.

A PHILADELPHIAN IN NEW YORK.

The St. Paul and Minneapolis Limited.
A solid vestibuled train over the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, leaves Chicago daily at 6 p. m., arrives at St. Paul 7:20 a. m., Minneapolis 8 a. m. Wagner and Pullman sleepers, first and second class coaches and dining-cars. For tickets and reservations apply at 206 and 208 Clark-st., Hotel Ticket Offices, or Passenger Station, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

THEIR FORMAL PROTEST.

THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS OF WISCONSIN OBJECT TO THE BENNETT LAW.

An Authoritative Statement of the Reasons for the Church's Opposition to the Measure—The Priests Think It a Disguised Attack Upon the Parochial School System—They Declare the Law to Be Unnecessary, Offensive, and Unjust.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 12.—[Special.]—The opposition of the Catholic Church to the Bennett School law has taken a definite form. The three Bishops of the State have united in a circular giving their objections to the law, which was made public tonight. The following are the leading points of this circular:

As Bishops of the Catholic Church in Wisconsin we feel called upon to make an official declaration concerning the Bennett law—in fact, to enter our protest against it. After calm and careful study of the Bennett law we hold that it interferes with the rights of the Church and of parents. We, moreover, conscientiously believe that the real object of this law is not so much to secure a greater amount of instruction in and knowledge of the English language as rather to bring our parochial and private schools under the control of the State. And in this attempt we cannot but apprehend the ultimate intention gradually to destroy the parochial school system altogether.

The impression which a close study of the law leaves on our minds is this: that in the eyes of its framers the parochial school exists by the grace and toleration of the State, and may continue to exist if it humbly submits to the discretionary powers granted to school boards through the Bennett law, but not as a free, recognized institution, as old as the State itself, and deriving its existence from the free will and the generous efforts and sacrifices of hundreds of thousands of citizens acting in full accordance with the dictates of their conscience and the spirit of the free institutions of our State and country. In this, our general view of the law and its object, we are strengthened by the personal knowledge which we have from actual observation of our school. For we are certain that in them the English language is used and taught to at least as great an extent as the Bennett law requires.

After this general observation we enter our most earnest protest against the Bennett law for the following particular reasons: We consider the Bennet law (1) an unnecessary law; (2) an offensive law; (3) an unjust law.

AN OUTRAGE UPON INTELLIGENT CATHOLICS.

We have in our three dioceses 204 parochial schools, fourteen colleges, academies, and select schools, and nine orphan asylums. To the best of our own personal knowledge the English language is used and taught in all of them, even for a longer time each year than the twelve or twenty-four weeks required by the Bennett law. The exceptions, if any, are so few that no special legislation is needed as a remedy, and certainly not a law so harsh and severe as the Bennett law, fairly bristling with threats of prosecutions and fines.

In the second place we consider the Bennett law an offensive law. We have at least 350,000 Catholics in Wisconsin. They are as good, law-abiding citizens as any. Except in some places in which parochial schools are impossible, and in some cases of carelessness, they send their children to these schools. Nearly all these schools have been built and are maintained by the parents themselves, often at a very great cost and sacrifice. Never, as far as we know, has the State been asked to appropriate one single dollar for these schools. A great number of them have been in operation for more than twenty-five or thirty years. They have turned out hundreds and thousands of as good and useful citizens as any. In consequence, as our right upon the intelligence and good character of our Catholic people to interfere with their schools.

The Bennett law is an unjust law because (a) it interferes with the sacred, inalienable rights of parents; (b) it threatens penalties which are really beyond all equity; (c) it opens every avenue to partiality and injustice, to strife and disorder.

Parents have the duty to educate their children, because, under God, the children belong to parents who have to give to him an account for them. This most sacred duty necessarily gives them also the inalienable right to educate their children. We refer to the right to educate the children of those parents who are willing and able to do so themselves. If parents want to delegate the exercise of their inalienable right to the State—as do those parents do who send their children to the Pubic schools—the State acts simply by delegated power, as the agent or functionary of those parents, not above them but for them. If other parents, as they are thousands upon thousands, do not want to delegate the exercise of their right, they are perfectly free to retain it for themselves. All the State can demand of such parents for the common good, is that they do not allow their children to grow up in such ignorance or to acquire such knowledge as would make useless or dangerous citizens of their children. Now, whereas our Catholic parents provide an education for their children which not only fully endangers, but promotes the welfare of the State, their schools should not be molested by any interference on the part of the State.

THE POSITION OF THE CHURCH.

As to the position of the church: She insists, indeed, on parents giving their children not only a secular but also a religious education. This obligation of parents, however, is not chiefly the result of a positive church law; but it is an obligation incumbent upon parents by the natural and divine law, independent of the action or law of the church. It is a most sacred and indispensable duty of Christian parents to educate their children in the knowledge, and fear, and love of God, to provide religious instruction for their children—a duty which they cannot neglect without guilt. The public schools professedly and exclusively give only a secular education; the parochial school is established and operated to give both a secular and religious education, and is, in our present time and circumstances, the ordinary and, we may say, almost the only means for securing to Catholic children the necessary religious instruction. For these reasons the church urges and obliges parents to send their children to parochial schools, for whosoever is bound to the end is also bound to the means.

A CONTRADICTORY EXPLANATION.

It will not do to object that the Bennett law, or at least the one official explanation of it given by the State Superintendent, assures us "that there is no attempt or purpose to coerce, antagonize, or in any manner or degree to interfere with parochial or any other form of private schools; that the law has due regard for the rights of conscience and holds parents alone responsible and requires of them only that they provide for their children, somehow or somewhere, that secular education which the State deems necessary for its own prosperity and for the welfare of its citizens." For in the very next sentence the State Superintendent explains that parents, though they provide for the education in private schools—certainly then "somehow or somewhere"—may be summoned by the School Board and "must show sufficient reason for the non-attendance of their children upon the public schools."

But not only in the general principle, also in various details, are the rights of parents attacked by the Bennett law. Sec. 1 provides that the children must attend school "in the city, town, or district in which the parent resides." According to this parents could not send their children to the parochial school if it so happens that it is outside of the district in which they reside. Nor could they send any of their children to a boarding school outside of the city, town, or district in which they reside. In both cases they would have first to obtain permission from the School Board of the district. Sec. 5 goes even so far as to leave it to the decision of the board whether a school is to be regarded as a school at all under this law or not. We have, indeed, nothing against the demand that reading, writing, arithmetic, and United States history be taught in the English language. But we do object to the power granted by this provision to School Boards to decide whether our schools have a right to exist before the law or not.

AVENUES FOR PARTIALITY AND INJUSTICE.

The Bennett law is furthermore an unjust law because of the fines which it threatens. We do not hesitate to call them ruinous fines. If any one will take the trouble to calculate the fines which a parent might have to pay for one single child during a single year he will find out that the amount is simply appalling. Finally we consider the Bennett law unjust because it opens every avenue to partiality and injustice, to strife and discord. Sec. 4 speaks of prosecutions under this law on the part of the School Boards. But neither here nor anywhere else is this power limited or defined. This evidently gives the parents entirely over to the discretionary powers of the School Boards, opening every way to partiality and strife. In cities with large parochial schools, in which there are many children of influential citizens, the School Boards will probably be rather slow about prosecuting. In rural districts, as the experience of our neighboring State, Illinois, plainly shows, they may annoy and vex parents to their hearts' content, all in the name of the famous Bennett law of the State of Wisconsin.

It is possible that some may attempt to weaken the force of our protest by the insinuation that it is dictated perhaps as much by the German Catholics' interest in the German language as by our zeal for the intact preservation of parental rights. We hereby declare most unequivocally that such is not the case, though we fully concede to every one English speaking nationality in our State the right to preserve their language as long as they believe this to be for the best interest of themselves and their children.

We want to live in peace and good-fellowship with all our fellow-citizens. If strife and discord have been stirred up the fault rests not with us. We teach by word and example respect and obedience to law and government. No law should be forced upon us for the repeal of which we would have to raise our voice. We have labored incessantly for the education of our youth; we shall continue to do so to the end of our days. Under God we have always relied on the zeal of our priests and the generosity of our people. We have never received one single cent of State help for our schools—we want no state interference with them either.

MICHAEL HEISS, Archbishop of Milwaukee.
KILIAN C. FLASCH, Bishop of La Crosse.
F. X. KATZER, Bishop of Green Bay.

CUBA IS READY FOR REVOLUTION.

Natives Ready to Throw Off the Yoke of Spain—Annexation the Cry.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 5.—There can be no question that it is the earnest wish of Cuba to be free from the galling yoke of Spain. The aspirations for freedom all center in annexation to the United States. The word is on every tongue, the subject of conversation everywhere, not secretly and in whispers, but openly at social gatherings, in the streets, clubs, cafés. The liberal press has taken it up, and there have been quite a number of articles in its columns during the last six weeks, the burden of whose song was annexation to America.

It will not last long. The authorities have an effectual way of silencing such "treason" and in a manner that admits of no argument. *La Union Constitucional*, the organ of the Spanish party, in its issue of the 1st inst. calls upon the powers to crush this annexation talk. Under the caption of "Illegal Propaganda" it says:

With unaffected surprise we have observed for some time past that a part of the press which styles itself liberal has been talking of the annexation of the Island of Cuba to the Republic of the United States of America, as if it were one of the simplest things in the world.

No! The aspiration of Cuban annexation to the United States is an artificial aspiration, criminal, and by no means can its propaganda be consented to. In reality in this aspiration is contained that of independence, and to seek independence is punishable according to the Penal Code. . . . Would the Government consent to a propaganda of separation? Would the Ministers allow the papers to discuss the benefits of Cuban independence? We do not believe it. Since this is so, why then do they allow annexation to be discussed when it is only another form of separation?

We give warning in time. The Government may still take measures to prevent the continuance of the shameful spectacle that we now see. If it is necessary to proceed to measures of persecution and force, proceed without vacillations or weaknesses, let there be no stop at certain kinds of threats. . . . Let the authorities consider that it is a question of the sovereignty of Spain in these provinces; and they must convince themselves that however broad, ample, and absolute may be the political liberty here enjoyed it cannot be allowed to go to the point of thinking to diminish in the least the rights of the nation over this part of its territory.

It is probable that these annexation articles will soon be stopped, and in the manner suggested above. Indeed, it is a matter of surprise that they have been permitted to appear at all. A storm is gathering here, but it will not break unless the Cubans are promised the active help of the United States. This is what they are hoping and sighing for, and Senator Call's resolution has infused new life into the feeling.

The Cubans have money but no organization (this was the trouble in their last revolution); men, but no leaders; strength, but no stamina. On the other hand, the Spaniards have entire possession of every branch of the Government. Their army in the island is composed of 56,000 men. The officers are from the old country, with few exceptions, there being. I have understood, but two who are of Cuban birth and lineage, and the privates are Spaniards to a man. The natives have practically no share in the Government. The offices are the refuge for the scions of broken-down Spanish families who come out here to mend their fortunes and do it by breaking all the laws in the Decalogue. The Spanish officials in Cuba are among the most corrupt in the world.

Cuba bears the burden not only of such a Government, but of the costs of Spain's attempts to crush the revolutions her tyranny has raised. To this day this devoted island is paying the debt her mother incurred in her endeavors to crush the uprising which ended in the independence of Mexico, and also the cost of Spain's share in France's abortive attempt against that country in 1863, as well as the expenses of putting down the several revolutions in Porto Rico, and how much is paid directly into the Spanish Treasury no one knows.

Outside of Havana there is no mixing socially between the Spaniards and the Cubans. In the provincial cities they are practically two peoples, each with its own clubs and its own social gayeties. At the balls of the carnival season, at which several hundred people may be present, there will not be one Spaniard in the room, and vice versa.

We buy Cuba's sugar, which is her life, and we feed her. It may well be questioned whether her population is of a character to make good citizens. During the Civil War their sympathies were entirely with the South, and the feeling then so strong exists today. They wish to be a Southern State and would be a Democratic one.

Singularly enough the Spanish planters are at one with the Cubans in their desire to see the island United States property, because they see that their best interests would be thus conserved, and under the present Government ruin is always at their door. It is generally believed that, should the present Congress make free raw sugar, Spain would impose an additional export duty on that article, a duty which already bears heavily on the industry of the island.

DISCUSSING

CURIOUS COMPLICATION.

A PECULIAR CLOUD ON THE TITLE OF A VALUABLE SOUTH SIDE LOT.

It Began with the Will of a Woman Who Did Not Want Her Husband to Marry Again—Chicago City Savings and Loan Association to Be Wound Up—Church Members Decline to Pay a Note—Other Items—The Record.

A cross bill filed yesterday in the suit of Clancy against Ennis by Thomas H. Watson brought to light a curious complication in the title to a lot located near the corner of Thirty first street and Cottage Grove avenue. The papers in the suit show that Mrs. Sarah W. Ennis died shortly after the execution of a will dated Oct. 22, 1879, devising the lot to her husband, Robert B. Ennis, with the condition that if he married again the property was to go to Mary A, and Harriet Tower and Kate S. Wells, her next of kin. In 1883 Mrs. Wells gave Ennis a quitclaim died for her interest. For several years after his wife's death Ennis remained unmarried and the property was conveyed and reconveyed several times to other persons of the name of Ennis. Of these grantees William H. Ennis and his wife conveyed the property to William Clancy by a warranty deed. Clancy also obtained quitclaims from Mary A, and Harriet Tower and Mrs. Wells, though this was long subsequent to Mrs. Wells' quitclaim to Robert B. Ennis, Jan. 16, 1880. Ennis married again and now claims a third interest in the lot by virtue of his quitclaim deed from Mrs. Wells. He began an action of ejectment against Thomas H. Watson, to whom Clancy had sold the land for $12,500. Clancy filed a bill against Ennis and others to remove the cloud from the title, and yesterday Watson filed a cross bill asking that Ennis be enjoined from prosecuting his suit at law, and that the lot may be decreed to be his property.

To Wind Up a Savings Association.

George C. Sanborn, a stockholder of the Chicago City Savings and Loan Association, filed a bill in the Superior Court yesterday to wind up the business and asking that a receiver be appointed. The bill recites the embezzlement of $7,000 of the funds of the concern by the Secretary, Louis Scoville, in January, and says that the association is now insolvent as a consequence. The total assets outside of the amount embezzled are put at $25,000 and the liabilities at $32,000. The Board of Directors has been unable to devise any scheme for converting the assets into cash and effecting an equitable distribution among the stockholders, and several stockholders have served notices that they had elected, in pursuance of the by-laws, to withdraw the money paid in on their stock, intending to claim a priority over other stockholders. The Board of Directors and a majority of the stockholders are said to favor having the company go into liquidation at once.

The answer of the association by its President, John J. Corcoran, was filed later in the day. It admits the allegations of the bill and consents to the appointment of a receiver. Judge Jamieson appointed W. D. Munhall receiver in bonds of $50,000.

Religion and Law Mixed.

In the suit of the Fort Dearborn National Bank against Samuel L. Anable and other members of the Belden Avenue Baptist Church, who signed a note for $1,000, the defendants yesterday filed their pleas to the amended declaration of the bank. The actual makers—the officers of the church—having been dismissed from the suit the other signers, Samuel L. Anable, Jonathan O. Pierce, Carl G. Bergsted, Henry Rivenberg, and Orson P. Kellog, now set up as a defense that having signed only as indorsers at the request of the church association they were released from liability when the bank instead of collecting on the note at maturity, extended the time of payment without the knowledge or consent of the indorsers. Further, it is claimed that the bank made a special agreement with other creditors of the church, to take new notes in payment of the old obligation, to be secured by a trust-deed on the church property at the corner of Halsted street and Belden avenue. The other creditors accepted the notes thus secured, it is said, but the bank failed to live up to its contract.

Calumet Lands Increasing in Value.

Edward D. Cornings and Frank Butterworth have entered suit in the Circuit Court to compel specific performance of a contract made by them as Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock company to sell them block 46; block 47, except lots 6 to 14, 17, 18, 21, 22, and 29; block 48, except lots 1, 30, 31, 32 to 39, 45, 46, and 47; block 49, except lots 1 and 2; block 50, except lots 1, 3, and 30; block 51, except lots 1, 2, 3, and 44 to 48; block 52; block 53; block 54; block 55; block 56; block 57, except lots 1 to 6 and 31 to 36; block 58, except lots 1 to 10 in Workers' Addition, a subdivision of the west half of the northwest quarter of Sec. 17, 37 north, 15 east. The price fixed on, it is claimed, was $75,000. Of this $10,000 was to be paid in cash, the rest in three notes of $21,000 each, payable in one, two, and three years. To secure them a mortgage was to be given on the land purchased, with provisions for releasing portions as payments were made. It is asserted by complainants that they have spent $1,000 in securing abstracts of title and legal opinions as to their validity. The land, it is claimed, has largely increased in value since the making of the contract, and is now worth $200,000. To this fact is attributed the unwillingness of the company to live up to its contract.

Found Them After Two Years.

Police-Sergeant Archibald R. McKillop of the Town of Lake has commenced a somewhat singular suit against William Lambke, a rich farmer, and William Brandt, a wealthy brick manufacturer of the Town of Thornton. Two years ago McKillop heroically saved the lives of two school-children by snatching them from in front of an incoming train at the Halsted street crossing of the Stock Yards railroad on Forty-fifth street. Another train was coming from another direction. While endeavoring to get off the tracks with the children McKillop claims that Lambke and Brandt, despite his warnings, started to drive across the tracks in a buggy. Their horse struck the sergeant and knocked him in front of the other train, and it was only by the exercise of great agility that he wriggled from in front of the engine. He had rescued the two children from the two children, who were not hurt, but McKillop was pretty badly injured. He did not know the men who so wantonly and recklessly ran him down, but he has been on the lookout for years and lately discovered and recognized them as Lambke and Brandt. He asks for $8,000 damages.

The West Side Tunnel Row.

All day yesterday Judge Tuley listened to affidavits and counter affidavits as to the practicability of supporting Warren Springer's building during the construction of the tunnel. Just before adjournment the plaintiff was given permission to amend his original bill by making a point of the failure of the company to give notice of their contemplated demolition of the buildings. An attempt will be made to incorporate in the amendment a provision for the underpinning of the adjoining property on the north and south, which the plaintiff alleges will be endangered if the statements of defendants are true as to the impossibility of supporting the neighboring earth.

The Deimel Litigation.

Suits were begun yesterday in the Superior Court against Rudolph Deimel et al. by Samuel C. Davis for $5,000, Robert Beattie et al. for $3,000, Samuel Green et al. for $3,000, and Pierson R. Mitchell et al. for $2,000.

The motion of the Deimels for a change of venue was denied by Judge Collins yesterday morning.

Ellison, Flersheim & Co., auctioneers, filed an interpleader in the case, asking the court to settle who is entitled to a note for $3,100 given by the auctioneers to Joseph Deimel in part payment for carpets. Deimel indorsed the note to Leopold Miller, his father-in-law, who was thrown from his carriage and killed a few days ago. Miller deposited it with the Atlas National Bank, and payment has been demanded by his executors.

Legal Notes.

Judge Blodgett announced yesterday that he would until further notice hold but one session of court daily, from 11 o'clock until 2 o'clock.

The West Chicago Park Commissioners filed in the Circuit Court yesterday the assessment roll for widening Ashland avenue south of Twelfth street.

A creditor's bill was filed in the Circuit Court by Robert F. Johnson against J. R. York, a veterinary surgeon and editor of the veterinary column of *Dunbar's Spirit of the Turf*. The bill is based on a judgment for $457.

An order was entered by Judge Shepard authorizing Byron L. Smith, receiver of the Traders' Bank, to sell for $17,500 the north 40 feet of the west 119 feet of Lot 8 in subdivision south part of Lot 38, Bronson's Addition to Chicago, unless objection is made within five days.

Judge Shepard refused to dissolve an injunction restraining Michael McInerney, Tax Collector of the Town of Lake, from collecting $458 from Floyd, Huffman & Co., warehousemen at Packer's avenue and Forty-first street. The warehousemen claim that they are liable for only $55 for taxes on their own property.

Judge Jamieson's March calendar having been disposed of with the exception of two cases, wherever solicitors in cases noticed for the April calendar consent such cases will be placed on special calendars, the call of which will begin on Tuesday next. Notice of consent can be left with the clerk till Saturday afternoon.

The Crerar Manufacturing company filed a creditor's bill against Ald. Charles E. Jockisch based on a judgment for $980, obtained Nov. 11, 1868. The bill says the Sheriff made his return "no property found," but that Oct. 17, 1889, the records showed that Jockisch had bought two lots in South Chicago and deeded them to his wife Frederika.

The estate of the late ex-Ald. Charles Hillock was administered by Judge Kohlsaat, and his brother, John Hillock, was made administrator. Mr. Hillock left an estate worth $12,000, consisting chiefly of the stock in his sash, door, and blind factory at Nos. 2715 and 2717 Main street. He left no will and all his property goes to his brother and a nephew and niece, the children of his sister.

County Attorney Torhune made application to Judge Tuley yesterday afternoon for leave to file an amended bill in the suit against the ex-Warden of the Infirmary, Charles L. Frey, and Levi Wagnaller, to restrain them from prosecuting a suit before Judge Driggs on warrants for $6,000 drawn in Frey's favor for salary. It was charged by Mr. Torhune that Frey had obtained money by bribes and conspiracy with merchants and contractors, and it was claimed by him that he was not entitled to recover on the warrants.

Mrs. Pauline Holden filed a suit for divorce for desertion from Emil Holden, to whom she was married in 1884 at Burlington, Ia. Mrs. Sophia Smith was divorced from Henry M. Smith for cruelty. John B. Smouse applied for a divorce from Pauline Smouse for desertion. The court wanted more evidence. Mary E. Charbonneau and her husband, Peter, are suing each other for divorce, each charging unfaithfulness.

Abraham Lachman, Fred Jacobi, and Jacob J. Jacobi are trying to collect from Morris T. Martin a judgment for $1,852 secured in 1882 after the failure of Martin's liquor firm, with liabilities amounting to $200,000 and no assets. It is claimed that Martin made a large amount of money subsequently out of the "Snake" clock," a gambling device which with others he operated, first at the "Phenix Grain Stock Exchange," in the Brevoort House, and later in the "New York Exchange." These profits, it is claimed, were invested in land on Oakwood boulevard, at Park Manor, and in farms in Lake County, which now stand in the name of Mrs. Martin.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

136,365—Edward A. Trask vs. Augustus Garland. Appeal.

136,367—George C. Sanborn vs. Chicago City Savings and Loan Assn. Bill. C. C. Copeland, solr.

136,368—Hamilton Borden et al. vs. John Titley. Asst., $2,000. Crain, Bros. & Ashcraft, solrs.

136,369—Fortune Bros. Investing Co. vs. Johanna and John Dalton. Conf. judgt., $501. Hynes & Dunne, attys.

136,370—Jacob Fingl vs. Babeta Meyer, Lina Bletter, Hattie Beebe, Henry Meyer, William Loeb, jr., and Mary Hirschbach. Bill to quiet title. Jones & Lusk, solrs.

136,371—Charles Schackleford, assignee, vs. James B. Palmer. Asst., $1,500. D. J. Wile, atty.

136,372—William D. Allen vs. Thomas P. Keefe. Asst., $1,000. H. du Mansky, atty.

136,373—L. W. Hammond vs. Niblock Coal and Mining Co. Asst., $3,000. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

136,374—Alexander A. Kennard vs. C. M. and St. P. Ry. Co. Replevin, $225. Trumbull, Willets, Robbins & Trumbull, attys.

136,375—L. Daube vs. Ill. Transfer Co. Appl.

136,376—P. W. Halliway vs. John Lavissey. Appl.

136,377—Crerar & Co. vs. Charles E. and Fredericka Jockist. Creds. bill on judgt. vs. first deft. for $980. J. M. Southworth, solr.

136,378—John T. Davis et al. vs. Rudolph. Simon, and Joseph Deimel. Asst., $5,000. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

136,379—Robert Beattie et al. vs. Same. Asst., $3,000. Same attys.

136,380—Samuel Green et al. vs. Same. Asst., $3,000. Same attys.

136,381—Pierson R. Mitchell et al. vs. Same. Asst., $2,000. Same attys.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ANTHONY—$188.85, August Kirchhoff vs. Mrs. John Wolf; by deft., $150, and gen. and speci. exn.; ordered pub. as to other defts.—125,768, Thomas J. Leeson vs. John G. Starck. Asst., $1,981.—125,462, William J. Moxley vs. Simon and Solomon Bloch; same, $635.—118,434, Newton A. Thorp et al. vs. James M. Smaily; no ver., $401.—125,436, Harry Hausner vs. Henry A. and Julia A. Wells; same, $225, and sci fa to H. Sloan, surety.—118,493, Eugene S. Pike vs. Whiteford McConnell; same, $353.—125,491, Same vs. Charles A. Bucher and Eugene L. Clifford; same, $253.

DECREES.

JUDGE JAMIESON—3,498, Otis vs. Maloney; dec. sale.

JUDGE SHEPARD—2,529, Stadles vs. Stadles et al.; dec. sale.—2,624, Sarah A. Granger vs. Samuel S. Granger et al.; dec. ratg. sale and ordering distrib.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

78,916—Edward D. Comings et al. vs. Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Co. Bill. N. E. Gary, solr.

78,917—Max Newman et al vs. M. E. Cook. Conf. judgt., $5.45. County Treas. & Asher, attys.

78,918—I. C. Stover Mfg. Co. vs. Phœnix Ins. Co. of Hartford. Appl. by plff.

78,919—Simon Reif et al. vs. C. St. L. & P. R. R. Co. Case, $600. McClellan, Cummins & Moulton, attys.

78,920—George A. Smith vs. W. C. Curtis and G. H. Hopins. Appl.

78,921—I. J. Davis vs. A. J. Roe. Appl.

78,922—Robert F. Johnson vs. J. R. York, Morrison, Plummer & Co., Robert Morrison, and Jonathan W. Plummer. Creditor's bill on judgt. vs. first deft. for $457. J. A. Fullenweider, solr.

78,923—Mary McEwen vs. Harriett McEwen. Asst., $1,500. Garfield & Leffler, attys.

78,924—J. J. G. Burghoffer vs. Charles D. Hancock. Appeal.

78,925—Replevin. Withheld for service.

78,926—Joseph Pentkniencz vs. Brnett Cohn. Appeal.

78,927—John W. Clark vs. Charles A. Morrill and Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. Replevin, $400. F. A. Johnson, atty.

78,928—Stella Dismore vs. C. C. Ry. Co. Case, $5,000. F. W. Packard, atty.

78,929—Petition of West Park Commrs. for special asst. for widening Ashland avenue.

78,930—Pauline Holden vs. Emil Holden. Bill for div. D. J. Wile, solr.

78,931—Withheld Cases.—78,899—Mary J. Collins vs. Henry C. Josephins, and Madison Collins. Bill. J. M. Southworth, solr. (March 10.)

78,879—Archibald R. McKillop vs. William Lantke and William Brandt. Pers. inj., $8,000. E. Maher, atty. (March 10.)

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GRINNELL—$3,482, Ind. Glue Co. vs. Charles C. Halton. By deft., $303.

County Court—New Suits.

8,899—Wm. K. Spearing, assignee, vs. Mrs. Albine E. Fortin. Asst., $550. Wolgley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

8,700—Pabst Brewing Co. vs. James S. McInerny. Appl. by plff.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—8,679, Philip Medart et al. vs. John G. Gould. By deft., $302.

The Call.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No call. No. 854, Merki vs. Sweet, on hearing.

JUDGE JAMIESON—Nos. 29, 30, 31, 26. No. 23, Charbonneau vs. Charbonneau, on hearing.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Trial call. Nos. 3,672, 6,305, 6,307, 6,310, 6,311, 6,314, 6,315, 6,317, 6,321, 6,324, 6,325, 6,328, 6,329, 6,330, 6,331, 6,334, 6,335, 6,337, 6,340, 6,341, 6,342, 6,343, 6,347, 6,349, 6,350, 6,352, 6,353, 6,354, 6,355.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 6,422, 4,461, 5,126, 7,256, and cases from same Judge Anthony's call. No. 5,465, Godfrey vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Nos. 6,115, 6,349, 6,029, and cases from Judge Anthony's call.

JUDGE TULEY—No. 33, Reeve vs. Sutherland.

JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 28.

JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 33. No. 34, Lehman vs. Martin, on hearing.

JUDGE GRINNELL—(Calendar No. 1)—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 2,631, 2,632, 2,633, 2,634, 2,635, 2,636, 2,637, 2,638, 2,639, 2,640, 2,641, 2,642, 2,643, 2,644, 2,645, 2,646, 2,647, 2,648, 2,649, 2,650, 2,651, 2,652, 2,653, 2,654, 2,655, 2,656, 2,657, 2,658, 2,659, 2,660, 2,661, 2,662, 2,663, 2,664, 2,665, 2,666, 2,667, 2,668, 2,669, 2,670,

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—"VAN VLISSINGEN."
South Bldg lots.
High elevation.
Sidewalks and shade trees.
Desirable improvements.
Convenient to
Eastern Illinois R. R.
Illinois Central R. R.
and GOOD SCHOOLS, churches, stores, etc.
$25 per lot and upwards;
one-tenth down,
balance $5 per month.
Will show the property and furnish plats free of charge.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
61 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE 1931 INDIANA-AV. 50-foot LOT 404x177. This is a substantially built house on brick and stone foundation; in EXCELLENT ORDER; dimensions 34x63 feet, containing 9 ROOMS and BATH-ROOM; conveniently heated; the LOCATION IS EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE, and the outlook unusually fine, the front overlooking the fine grounds of MR. GEO. M. PULLMAN, while the rear ones command an unobstructed view of the LAKE and the ELEGANT RESIDENCES OF MR. S. W. ALLERTON. The lot alone is worth the price asked for the premises. Terms can be made exceptionally easy. For further particulars inquire of
H. D. SLOCUM,
Room 1, 105 Fifth-av. (2,943)

FOR SALE—
BIG INVESTMENT.
PRICE, $85,000.
Finely new block on Cottage Grove-av., north of 32d-st.
LOT 80X165.
RENTAL $8,450 PER ANNUM.
IF SOLD SOON CAN BE SECURED FOR $85,000.
This property is exclusively in our hands for sale.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
STATE-ST., COR. 43D,
Formally improved: price $27,000; 82x125; an elegant home. Full particulars on application.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Corner on South Side, 100x125; frame improvements; bringing good income on price. $14,000.
H. G. YOUNG & CO.,
Real-estate agents, 22, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—HALSTED, VINCENNES, and 51th-sts. (100 ft. wide)—Business lots, $25 per foot and up; this property is advancing rapidly in price.
Number of lots very cheap near these streets, from
ROY & NOURSE,
Room 39, Stock Exchange Bldg., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—MICHIGAN-AV., 2 lots, each 24x124, with 2-story and basement brick dwelling; each front 24 feet; 2-story frame in rear, 20x30, finished in oak, containing five rooms each, large carriage-room, elevator, etc.; house is through repair; carpets, hangings and gas-fixtures can be purchased for about the value of the same; terms to suit purchaser. Address A 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
Fine residence on South Side, large lot, fine brick barn, very desirable. $20,000.
H. G. YOUNG & CO.,
Real-estate agents, 22, 170 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS— —LOTS—
$25 UPWARDS.
$5 DOWN AND $5 MONTHLY.
The Grant Locomotive Works
and
World's Fair
Will cause values to rise rapidly.
Call or write for plats.
BUTLER LOWRY,
408 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—BY E. W. WESTFALL, 130 LA SALLE-st., main floor.

MADISON-ST., NEAR CALIFORNIA-AV.; lot 25x124; $1,000; IS ALLEY ON SIDE AND REAR; frame improvements WILL GIVE BARGAIN.
COLORADO-AV. LOTS, CORNER AND INSIDE, near JACKSON.
ORD-ST., EAST OF WESTERN-AV., CORNER; no 81x132; ONLY $5,000.
FOR SALE—LEASE, OR WILL IMPROVE FOR TENANT, LOT 100x132 FEET, ON N. W. CORNER OF HALSTED-ST. LONG LEASE, LOW RENT. E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
28 feet, Madison-st., bet. Austin and Franklin-avs.
50 feet, Howard-av., bet. Adams and Madison-sts.
125 feet, Arlington-av., bet. Adams and Madison.
63 feet, Austin-av., bet. Adams and Madison-sts.
50 feet, Twelfth-st., cor. Garfield Park-boulevard.
50 feet, Garfield Park-boulevard, cor. 12th-st.
50 feet, Grenshaw-st., cor. Garfield Park-boulevard.
50 feet, north front, Jackson-park-st., corner 45th.
H. M. HARPER, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—Manufacturing, railyard, and stoneyard sites on the Illinois Central, Rock Island and Pacific, Wabash, north of Polk-st.; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, south of 16th-st.; Pan Handle, north of 18th-st.; Chicago and Western Indiana, south of 18th-st.; Lake Shore, north of 18th-st.; Michigan Central, north of 18th-st.; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, south of 18th-st.; Chicago and Grand Trunk, south of 18th-st.; Baltimore and Ohio, south of 18th-st.; Fort Wayne, south of 18th-st.; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, north of 18th-st.; Chicago and Northwestern, north of 18th-st.; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, north of 18th-st.; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, north of 18th-st.; Chicago, Santa Fe and California, north of 18th-st.; Chicago, Atchison and Topeka, north of 18th-st.; Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg, north of 18th-st.; Chicago and Atlantic, north of 18th-st.; Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, north of 18th-st.; Chicago and Ohio River, north of 18th-st.; Chicago and Southern, north of 18th-st.; Chicago, Kansas and Western, north of 18th-st.; Chicago and Texas Pacific, north of 18th-st.; Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska, north of 18th-st.; Chicago, Rock Island and Texas, north of 18th-st.; Chicago, Kansas and Western, north of 18th-st.; Chicago, Kansas and Pacific, north of 18th-st.; Chicago, Kansas and Southern, north of 18th-st.; Chicago, Kansas and Eastern

H. A. PEARSONS, Treas. OREN B. TAFT, Prest.

Northwestern Bond & Trust Co.,

175-179 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.

This Company is under the Supervision of the Auditor of the State of Illinois.

IT DOES NO BANKING, BUT MAKES FIRST LIEN MORTGAGE LOANS ON ILLINOIS FARMS AND SELLS BONDS SECURED BY SUCH MORTGAGES, WHICH ARE DEPOSITED WITH THE ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK AS TRUSTEE.

Do Illinois Farmers Pay Interest Promptly?

DURING THE YEAR ENDING JAN. 31, 1890, INTEREST MATURED ON OUR LOANS TO AMOUNT OF $170,570

ALL OF WHICH IS PAID EXCEPT $1,048

Do Illinois Farmers Ever Pay Off Their Mortgages?

DURING THE YEAR LOANS MATURED TO AMOUNT OF $346,950 { WE OFFERED TO RENEW ALL THIS, BUT THERE WAS PAID OFF AND MORTGAGES RELEASED... $168,450

NONE of Our Mortgages Have Been FORECLOSED DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

THIS COMPANY NOW CONTROLS AN INVESTMENT OF

$2,566,000.00.

JOHN A. KING, Pres't. PETER DUDLEY, Cs'h'r. W. L. BARNUM, V.-Pr's. J. A. RAMANN, Ass. Cs'h'r.

—THE—

Fort Dearborn National Bank

187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

The accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms, and individuals respectfully solicited. Deposits of $50 and upwards received. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Cable transfers on London and Paris. Drafts made direct on all the principal points in Europe. The interests of our patrons carefully guarded and promptly served.

DIRECTORS:

W. L. BARNUM,	D. K. HILL,
J. W. PLUMMER,	E. MANDELL,
D. HUDNUT,	THOMAS KANE,
A. PLAMONDON,	GEO. KELLER,
JOHN J. McGRATH,	JOHN A. KING.
WM. J. WILSON,	

Union National Bank,

Bond Department,

207 La Salle-st.

Local Bonds and other Investment Securities bought and sold.

$750,000

PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. 30-YEAR 6% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

(Los Angeles, California, Horse Railway and Cable Company.)

For Sale at ½ of 1% premium and earned interest.

HENRY E. LOWE & CO.,

(A. O. SLAUGHTER, Special Partner.)

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

130 La Salle Street.

As to the above bonds we refer to Mr. C. B. Holmes, who is President of both the Chicago City Ry. Co. and the Pacific Ry. Co.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS

Corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.,

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

12% NET.

South Side Corner.

STORES AND FLATS

PRICE.....$88,000.

A Great Bargain.

CHAS. A. SEYMOUR & CO.,

84-86 WASHINGTON-ST.

Money to Loan.

We are prepared to give Lowest Rates on Choice Loans. Will meet any figures given by Corporations or Loan Agents.

Money on hand. We pass on security. No committees. No delay.

BUILDING LOANS 6% NET

On Choice Residence or Flat Property.

KNOTT & LEWIS,

92 WASHINGTON-ST.

Notice to Gas Consumers

On and after March 1, 1890, Gas will be supplied by this company to consumers, who use the same for fuel purposes only, and furnish the proper separate services, connections, and meters, at the price of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents ($1.25) per thousand cubic feet, with a rebate of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per thousand cubic feet if bills are paid on or before the 12th of each month.

CHICAGO GASLIGHT & COKE CO.

Real Estate Wanted.

50x100 feet (or more) anywhere north of 25th-st. and east of Clark-st. Will BUY or LEASE for long term. An alley frontage will answer as well as a street frontage.

HARRY GREENEBAUM,

79 Dearborn-st.

Pan-American Railway and Navigation Co.

By direction of the corporators books of subscription to the Pan-American Railway and Navigation Company will be opened on the 17th day of March, 1890, at 916 15th-st., Washington, D. C. For form and direct ons apply at said address or to H. H. ELLIS, Secretary. T. H. ELLIS, Secretary.

Money to Loan

AT LOWEST RATES.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,

201 Tacoma Building.

For Sale.

A great bargain in a ten-acre tract in Cicero, one mile west of old city limits (40th-st.); convenient to depot. An opportunity to make a large and quick profit.

CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY AT LOWEST RATES.

MEAD & COE, - 149 La Salle-st.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

$100 shares, in amounts to suit. Dividends guaranteed. Full particulars on application. R. C. ALDEN & CO., Pullman Building, Chicago.

Office Desks, Folding Beds.

A. H. Andrews & Co.

Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 12.	March 5.
New York	$111,599,655	$124,065,948
Boston	16,377,493	16,349,079
Chicago	11,803,000	12,144,000
Philadelphia	11,709,096	11,709,096
St. Louis	3,768,530	4,008,648
Baltimore	2,617,604	2,406,089
New Orleans		2,261,509

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25c discount to par; Boston, 5@10c discount; St. Louis, 50c premium.

The local demand for money continues to surprise the bankers. The demand keeps up well and business on nearly all the lines is decidedly active. There is no change in rates, nor is there apparently any immediate prospect of a change. Although the demand is excellent funds are in ample supply. Sterling rates were still weaker yesterday. Just what the cause was local bankers could not tell. Stock sales for foreign account could no longer be given as a reason, for the London market was quoting higher prices than those in Wall street, and London was supposed to be a buyer in the New York market. Sterling rates yesterday were 481¼@481½ for sixty-day bills and 484¼@484½ for sight drafts.

It was a great day on the Chicago Stock Exchange. Sales amounted to 10,666 shares. That is the largest list of sales yet made there. In fact it is nearly double any other day's business. West Chicago Street railroad stock absorbed the greater part of the interest. The stock opened at 101½, b. 60, ¾ above the close Tuesday night. It hung between 101⅜ and 101⅝ till about 1,200 shares had changed hands, when it went rapidly to ⅝, to ¾, and then a sale of 500 shares was made at 102. That figure was reached by several transactions, and one lot of 100 shares b. 60 reached 102⅛, when the price went off again to 101⅞, which was the close. In the afternoon the opening was at 102. The price gradually went off to 101⅜, closing strong at 101⅝. Calumet Dock opened at 60 and advanced rapidly, the fourth sale being at 60. The advance was too rapid and it broke to 58, but worked up again to 59½. But a single sale was made at the second call, the quotation being 59½. Stone was strong, but no special effort was made to put the price up. The opening and the close were at 122¾, the highest the stock has yet gone. There are indications of a considerable investment buying of the stock. The bulls seem entirely confident of their position. When the public gets used to the present advanced quotations they predict a steady rise as a result of the strong position of the company and actual investment buying. Distribution of the stock is still regarded by some as a purely speculative one. There is no news affecting Calumet Dock. Yesterday's advance seemed to be the result of a number of buying orders that were hard to fill. The public is decidedly becoming interested in the local securities. Transactions on the exchange here give excellent promise of developing into a matter of much financial importance. The interest is not confined to local investors. There is already considerable attention paid to operations here by Boston, Philadelphia, and Hartford. Considerable trading in West Side S reet railway stock was on Philadelphia account. There was one order for 300 shares of Western Stone for Hartford people. It certainly seems probable that we are to have transactions here on a scale that the importance of local securities has long warranted. Stock Exchange memberships are advancing. The asked price yesterday was $430, but there were no transfers. The list of sales follow:

1,150 shares Cal. & Chi. Canal & Dk.'57 @ 60½
400 shares Chi. Gas Trust..... 44 @44⅛
8,150 shares West Side St. R. R..... 101⅜@102
858 shares Western Stone..... 122¾@123
100 shares North Chi. St. R. R., b. 60 123¾
8 shares N. Chi. City Ry..... 251
$10,000 Auditorium 5s..... 102¾
$11,000 Consumers' Gas 5s..... 87¼@ 87½

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 12.—[Special.]—The market of this morning was the kind of market which usually follows a sensational incident such as that in Reading. It was not so much a question of reaction as of stagnation. The tendency was therefore considered favorable, and although there was considerable taking of profits from yesterday's rallies the average scale of prices was materially higher at noon than at the opening. Atchison gained ⅛, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy ⅛, Colorado Coal 1¾, Lake Shore ⅝, New England ⅝, Northwestern ⅝, Pacific Mail ⅝, Reading Trusts 1¾, Union Pacific ⅝. As a rule noon prices were fractionally below the best figures of the morning. Chicago Gas declined ⅛ and Sugar ⅛. Trading was dull throughout the market, in Atchison, Union Pacific, and St. Paul there was a fair amount of business done and transactions in Reading continued moderately heavy.

The early afternoon market was dull, but prices tended to advance fractionally above the noon level. The news of the last hour, reporting the purchase of the Burlington and Northern by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, got rather mixed up in the Granger stocks led the advance, but Atchison was a conspicuous feature of strength on exceptionally heavy buying. Louisville & Nashville showed weakness for a time, but promptly rallied and led in line. The indications were that a strong and aggressive bull section was forming in the market.

Money on call easy, ranging from 2@2½ per cent; last loan, 3%; closing offered at 3%. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6%. Sterling exchange dull and steady at 481¾ for sixty-day bills and 485¾ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 248,218 shares, including: Atchison, 36,775; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 6,190; Lake Shore, 4,900; Louisville and Nashville, 7,110; Missouri Pacific, 11,435; Northwestern, 5,015; Reading, 20,700; St. Paul, 31,157; Union Pacific, 21,400.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.—Mar 12	Mar 11
Am. Cot. Sd. Tr...	1,300	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Atchison.....	36,775	39	38¾	38¾	38¾
C. B. & Q.....	19,890	107¾	104¾	107¾	104¾
Canada So.....	2,000	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	54¼
Canadian Pac.....	300	79¾	79¾	79¾	
Ches. & Ohio.....	1,008	24¾	23¾	24¾	23¾
Do 1st pfd.....	247	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Do 2d pfd.....	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Con. Gas.....	85	96	96	96	95¾
Col. Coal & I.....	1,450	45¾	44⅞	45¾	44
Col. Sd. L. & P. pfd.	500	85¾	85¾	85¾	85
C. & E. Ill.....	150	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾
Do pfd.....	675	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Chic. Gas Trust.....	4,670	44⅞	43¾	44¾	44⅜
C. C. C. & St. L.....	3,040	71⅜	69¾	71⅜	69¾
C. C. C. & St. L. pfd		99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
D., L. & W.....	6,770	137	130⅝	137	130¾
Den. & Rio. G.....	10	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Do pfd.....	120	49¾	49¾	49¾	46
D. T. & Ft. W.....	1,420	89¾	89¾	89¾	88
Erie.....	2,400	26	25¾	26	25¾
Do pfd.....	100	62	62	62	61¾
Do 2d.....	71,400	101¾	101	101	101¼
E. T. & Ga.....	50	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Do 2d pfd.....	500	25	25	25	25
F. & M.....	750	203¾	203¾	203¾	203¾
Hocking Valley.....	600	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Jersey Central.....	400	120	119¾	120	120
L. N. A. & C.....	400	51	50	51	51
Lake Shore.....	6,185	102¾	101	102¾	102¾
Louis. & N.....	7,110	84¾	83¾	84¾	84¾
L. E. & W.....	200	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Do pfd.....	1,110	69¾	68¾	69¾	69¾
Lead Trust.....	1,170	74¾	73¾	74¾	74¾
Mo. Pacific.....	11,565	74¾	73¾	74¾	74¾
M., L. S. & W. pfd.	100	112	112	112	115
Mich. Cent.....	500	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Minn. & St. L.....	400				26
Manhattan.....	1,530	107	104¾	106¾	105¾
Mobile & Ohio.....	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
M. & E.....	200	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾
Northwest.....	5,300	111	110¾	111	110
Do pfd.....	1,600	140¾	140¾	140¾	
New England.....	6,800	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Northern Pacific...	200	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Do pfd.....	1,945	73¾	72¾	73¾	73¾
N. Y. Cent.....	385	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
N. Y. C. & St. L.....	600	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Do 1st pfd.....	100	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
O'g'n Imp'v't.....	200	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
O. Trans.....	1,700	37	36¾	36¾	36¾
O. Ry. & N. Co.....	100	103¾	103¾	103¾	
Ont. & W.....	400	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Ohio & Miss.....	100	20	20	20	
Omaha Com.....	600	34¾	34¾	34¾	33¾
Do pfd.....	100	95	95	95	95
Ohio Southern.....	100	15	15	15	
Pacific Mail.....	825	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Peo., D. & E.....	600	19¾	19	19¾	18
Rio G. & W.....	500	16	15	15¾	15¾
Reading.....	71,600	39¾	38¾	39¾	38¾
Rock Island.....	20,650	94	91¾	94	90¾
Rome & W.....	30	104¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Southern Pacific....	1,000	34¾	33¾	34¾	33¾
St. Paul.....	31,477	69¾	67¾	69¾	67¾
Do pfd.....	1,750	112¾	111¾	112¾	110¾
St. P., S. & M.....	200	115	112	112	
St. L. & S. F.....	60	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Sugar Trust.....	10,201	93¾	92¾	93¾	93
Texas Pacific.....	1,360	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Tenn. Coal.....	900	56¾	56	56¾	56¾
Union Pacific.....	20,600	61¾	61	61¾	61¾
U. S. A. & R. M....	700	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
W. & L. E. pfd.....	300	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Wabash.....	500	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Do pfd.....	1,200	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Western Union.....	1,200	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Wis. Cent.....	1,700	30¾	29¾	30¾	29¾
Whisky Trust.....	100	37	37	37	37

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams.....	140	Pacific.....	140
American.....	135	United States.....	85

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.....	121¾	U. S. 6s, reg.....	103¾
U. S. 4s, coup.....	122¾	U. S. 6s, coup.....	104¾

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$17000 Atch inc.....55¾@55¾		$30000 MK&Tgn 6s trst..	75
19000 Atch 4s.....	84¾	8000 MK&T cn 5s	114¾@114¾
7000 B&Qist-Plat'g Br	122	3000 NY C&St L 4s.....	105¾
1000 BCR&N 1s Col 5s	103¾	2000 NC&St L 1st.....	113¾
2000 CS 1st gtd.....	118¾	55000 N Y L E & W 2d cn.	
3000 C St Paul.....	97	.....101¾@101¾	
3000 CN Lrm 5s.....	111	3000 NYO&W con 5s..	96¾
11000 C&O con 5s..100¾@100¾		5000 N Pa 1st reg.....	113¾
11000 C&E Ill cons.....	118	5000 N W s f 5s cp.....	103¾
1000 CB&Q Nebr Ex...	98	12000 O&St L 1st.....	76¾
1000 CKl&P 5s cp.....	103¾	2000 OSl&L Ucon.....	93¾
5000 CStPM&O con.....	121¾	10000 P&R 2d inf'd.....	87¾
5000 C I&M 1st.....	79	5000 P&R cm 4s...87½@88	
10000 CCC&I 1st.....	123¾	1000 P & W 1st.....	81¾
3000 CIV&T 5s.....	112	5000 HW&O con.....	113
3000 D&R G 1st.....	79¾@80	1000 SF&N P 5s.....	81¾
1000 D&RGImp5s.....	82¾	19000 St L&A T 1s trs..	88
4000 LN&AC cn.....	103	5000 St L&A T 1st cv cp	88
1000 L&Nr Decellian B	106	5000 St L&A T 2d.....	24¾@24¾
15000 L&N col trst 5s...	107¾	1000 St L&IM-CA&T 1s.	103¾
1000 MetEl 1st.....	118¾	2000 St L&IM-C&F 1st..	101¾
1000 M Elec 2d.....	107¾	5000 Tex Pa 1st ds.....	91¾
3000 M&StP1s-D&GS5s	110	19000 T Pac 2d inc.....	39
5000 M&StP1s-SoWD..	114	10000 W StCOo inc.....	56¾
7000 M&StP1s-W&MD.	109¾		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

135 W Nat Bk.....	98	23000 MK&T gn 6s trst..	75
41000 AT&SF 4s.....	89	66000 M K&T con 5s.....	114¾
141000 AT&SF inc ..56¾@56¾		18000 do (cash).....	114¾
5000 A & P gtd 4s.....	72¾	10000 NYL E&Wn2d cn.	101
13000 A & P inc.....	12¾@13	10000 N Pa 1st 4s.....	92
2000 CRI&P 5s.....	105¾	20000 ORAN 5s.....	109¾
5000 CNJ gm 5s.....	111¾	25000 PennCo 4½ cp.....	109¾
4000 C&KQ 5s.....	125	5000 PD&E 2d.....	66@66¾
2000 CRI&Pacific 5s...	103¾	5000 P&R 1st cn.....	68¾
2000 CStL&P 1st.....	100	4000 P&R 2d pfd.....	45@45¾
29000 CCC&I con.....	123¼	4000 P&R 3d pfd.....	37¾
1000 D&R inc-Pen Dr..	14¾	1000 P&R 4th pfd.....	18¾
15000 D&H 1st-Pen Dr 4s	123¾	15000 R&D deb.....	103¾
4000 Erie 7s cn gtd....	135¾	1000 R & W P'r ir 6s...	49
7000 E T con gtd 4s....	103¾	5000 StJ&GI 1st inc....	10¾
9000 GH&SA—W Dist	90¾@94¾	2000 SheuVal gtm trst.	54¾
5000 Ill Cen 3½s.....	93¾	24000 Tex P 1st 5s.....	91¾
10000 LacIdeGen S 1st s	83	6000 T&O C 1st.....	103
2000 LS 2d cn.....	125	8000 T&O C 1st..103¾@103¾	
5000 L&N gm 6s.....	115¾	2000 Un El 1st.....	107¾
10000 LE&WM 1st.....	109	19000 V Pa 1st gtd stp..	87
2000 LNA&C cn.....	104¾	1000 Wab 2d.....	80¾
10000 M&StP1s-C&PW 5s	109¾	5000 WS gtd 4s.....106@106¾	
4000 M&StP1st—MPD..	103	11000 W Cent Co inc..	38¾

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

29000 CS 4½s cp.....	103¾	10000 OShrtL 1st.....	114
25 Bnk of Am.....	375	19000 P&R 1st pfd	65¼@65¾
10 Mercantile Bk.....	220	10000 P&R 2d pfd	37¾@37¾
72000 Atch inc.....	56¾@57	10000 P&R gm4s.....	88
26000 Atch 4s.....84¼@84¾		4000 St L&S F 2d cm.....	73¾
22000 A & P inc.....	12¾@13	1000 St L&I M 1st.....	91
2000 C&Ev I 1st.....	100	16000 ShV 1st trs.....	110
4000 C&SI P 1st.....	109	10000 S P of NM 1st....	107¾
11000 D&R 1st.....	103	5000 SoP C T 1st cn 5s	100
1000 Erie 7s cn gtd.....	135¾	1000 SPM&Mis-DakE.	119¾
1000 I&GN 1st.....	110¾	3000 SLA&T 2d.....	49¾
1000 IGN cp 6s.....	73	5000 Texas 2d inc.....	39¾
10000 LAN—Cash offerings	106¾	10000 T P 1st 5s.....	91¾
5000 L&N—Penn Dea..	103¾	12000 T Pac1d inc..38¾@39¼	
2000 MetEl 1st..113¾@113¾		3000 W Sh&P 2d inc.....	45
3000 MetEl 2d.....	85¾	10.0 Wabdb—SerB.....	47
10000 MK&T gn 6s trst.	75¾	5000 Wab 1st.....	103¾
10000 NY&N 2d 4s.....	50	5000 W StL 1st.....	81
2000 N Y C & St L.....	107	20000 Wis C Co inc 88¾@88¾	
5000 NW con cp 6s bds.	127¾@128	11000 WS gtd 4s.....	105¾
2000 OS inc.....	49		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison.....	17,583	34¾	35¼	34¾	35
Bell Tel.....	45	220	220	219	219
C. B. & Q.....	4,922	105¾	107¼	105	107¾
C., B. & North'n	683	93¾	93	93¾	93
Ill. Steel.....	118	92	92	92	92
Mexican Cent.....	210	17¾	18	17¾	18
Sugar Trust.....	3,000	68¾	69¼	68¾	68¾
Thom'n & Hou'n	100	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
Union Pacific.....	448	63	64	63	63¾

Bond sales and quotations:

$1245 Atch 4s.....83¾@83¾		1000 O S L 6s.....	113¾
17@0 Do reg.....	83¾	600 Mex Cent 4s.....	69½
50000 Do 5s.....55¾@55¾		44000 Do inc.....	69¾
19000 C B & N 5s...100@100¾		23000 N Y & N E 2d.....	107
1000 Do 5s.....89@89¾		1000 Ore S L 6s.....	93
1000 Do deb.....	92½	5000 Ill Steel 5s.....	103¼
1000 C B & Q 7s.....	94¾	5000 Wis Cent inc.....	58¾
5000 Do pi 4s.....	91¾		

Money at the clearing-house is 4@5 per cent, call loans are 6@7 per cent, and time paper is 5@7 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 12.—The market closed firm: Pennsylvania, 54@54¼; Reading, 19 9-16@19⅝; Lehigh Valley, 51@51¾ ex div.; Reading general 1s, 87@88; Reading first pref., 50@50¼; Reading second preferred, 45¾@46¼; Reading third preferred, 37¼@37¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 12.—Consols closed at 97 5-16 for money and 97 9-16 for the account.

Atlantic and Great Western firsts, 33½; Canadian Pacific, 74½; Erie, 26½; do seconds, 10¾; Illinois Central, 127½; Mexican ordinary, 18¾; St. Paul common, 70¾; New York Central, 110; Pennsylvania, 55¾; Reading, 19¾; Mexican Central new 4s, 72¾.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is $71,000.

PARIS, March 12.—Three per cent rentes, 86f 55c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.00; Caledonia B. H., $1.90; Consolidated California & Virginia, $4.10; Comstock T. scrip, $30.00; Deadwood T., $1.50; El Cristo, $1.40; Freeland, $1.00; Homestake, $7.50; Horn Silver, $2.40; Iron Silver, $1.75; Mexican, $2.75; Ontario, $30.00; Savage, $1.40; Sierra Nevada, $2.10; Sutter Creek, $1.60.

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—Closing prices: Alloues Mining company (new), $2.75; Atlantic, $13.50; Boston & Montana, $48.12½; Calumet & Hecla, $256.00; Franklin, $15.00; Huron, $3.25; Kearsarge, $1.75; Osceola, $29.75; Pewable (new), $8.00; Quincy, $70.00; Santa Fe Copper, $1.00; Tamarack, $156.00.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, with strength in provisions and not much change in grain prices. The weather was damp and not cold here, but it was understood that cold prevailed in some parts of the West, es pecially in Kansas, where it is likely to do all the more damage, as it followed a several days' rain. There was not much other news on the floor, and still less that was believed.

The fact is the average member of the board was in an unusually negative mood. He denied reports of damage in Michigan wheat fields, denied the cold wave in Kansas, contradicted the report of large export takings in New York, and was indisposed to believe anything except that Hutchinson had a lot of stuff to sell all over the floor. The cynic of the board said it looked as if the aforesaid average member won d have denied the fact of his own existence had any one been bold enough to assert it in his hearing. But this may be an overstatement of the case. The Government report of stocks of grain in the hands of farmers was not referred to. It was quietly shelved by some in despair and by others with a feeling that savored of contempt.

The Chicago Board of Trade proposes to the Board of Trade that they be empowered in their discretion to take up retiring privileges of membership, paying therefor not more than $1,000 each, and be authorized to assess the members for such purpose in a sum not exceeding $1,000 in any one year. It is understood that there are about fifty memberships of the floating class, the retiring of which would lift a great weight off the market and leave room for an advance in the price of the rest.

It was reported that some country merchants were trying to obtain a cancellation of contracts they had made previously for the delivery of corn in St. Louis during this and next month.

An old-time operator remarked: "I am afraid of hearing so much talk about wheat being taken in New York for export when it never goes out. I suppose they must ship the options." He smiled when it was suggested to him that within his recollection wheat had actually once crossed the ocean without "wind." It is believed that little exaggeration occurs except that some of the takings are reported twice—when the grain is bought and when the freight room for it is secured.

The arrivals of spring barley are now arriving, while inferior to that of last year, is better than the receipts of a few weeks ago. It is suggested that while there is undoubtedly plenty of poor barley in the country, suitable only for feed purposes, farmers and interior dealers are holding it back, hoping that there will be an outlet for it at improved figures before another crop is harvested.

New York reports 88,000 bu wheat and 164,000 bu corn taken for export, and New Orleans the shipment of 220,000 bu corn for European ports.

The managers of the New York Produce Exchange have decided to enforce the rule against trading in puts and calls.

The proposal to insist upon a 60 days' period in salt previous to the exportation of hog meats must have been made without a recognition of the great change that has occurred in the demand within the last few years. The great majority of English eaters of American meats now prefer that the material shall be as nearly fresh as is consistent with its preservation. Under the old regime a great deal of the meat that left here fully cured was rancid on arrival in Liverpool, and packers say it is not worth while to repeat the experience.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was a little more active, but the demand was chiefly local and the market was quoted steady.

Wheat was fairly active and ruled stronger, but the advance was not sustained. Liverpool was quiet and steady, and the previous day's report of nearly 1,000,000 bu increase in the quantity on ocean passage was confirmed. On the bull side there were reports of extensive crop damage in Michigan and Tennessee, and conditions which should cause the same in Kansas. This induced better buying early, led by McCormick, Schwartz, Norton, Chandler, and Aldrich, but Hutchinson was such a free seller as to turn the market. He let go perhaps 1,000,000 bu at 78¾c, more than half of it through Parker, most of which was taken by Schwartz, Stauffer, Gifford, and Jones-Kennett. Free selling at that point was also done by Pardridge and Baldwin. On the resulting decline Hutchinson was a buyer, and at the close caused a flurry by "calling" a lot of wheat which some said must have been as much as 1,500,000 bu. May opened unchanged at 78¾c, advanced to 78¾c bid, declined to 78¼c, and closed at 78¾c, with June at 1c discount and this month at about 78¼c. September sold at 75⅛@75¼c. No. 2 spring is store sold at 77½c. Free on board lots of No. 3 red winter sold at 69@74c, No. 3 spring at 67@73c, and No. 4 do at 59@65c. Total cash sales about 28 cars.

Corn was steady most of the time. Receipts were much larger than estimated, but continued wet weather was cited as a reason for anticipating poor grading in the near future, and probably the market would have advanced on this but for the selling of about 1,000,000 bu by Hutchinson, which filled up Hess, Comdon, Press, and a few other buyers of futures. There was little change in the prices of cash lots, the market being kept steady by the large export movement, which is accomplished without causing weakness in Liverpool. The shipments for the previous day from three Atlantic ports and New Orleans were nearly 600,000 bu, and the quantity on ocean passage last week was reported to have decreased 600,000 bu. May opened and closed the same as Tuesday, at 39¾c, after having sold at the split below that figure. June closed firmer at 39⅞c and this month the higher at 231½c. August ranged at 31¼@31¾c and September sold at 31⅞c. In store and to go there sold at 38¾c for No. 2 yellow, 36¾@37c for No. 3 do, 35¼@35¾c for No. 2, and 36¼c for No. 3. Sample sales were at 25@36c for No. 4 mixed and at 27@28¼c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow. Total cash sales, about 221 cars and 20,000 bu.

Oats exhibited no essential change, ruling slow and steady, with a moderate trade in May at a former range of 21¼@21⅝c, closing at the inside. Hutchinson sold 100,000 bu to Buckley at the split, and trading was mostly of a scalping order. June and July were quiet at 20¾c and March was salable at 20½c. Receipts were moderate, but nothing is reported as withdrawn from store, with samples more active and fully steady, shippers wanting fair quantities. Free on board sales were at 21¼@22½c for No. 3 white, 21¼c for No. 2 mixed, and 22¾@24c for No. 2 white and barley-oats. Total cash sales about 127 cars.

Rye was dull and weak, with May costing at 54c net decline. An early sale was at 48¾c, or Tuesday's outside asked price, with subsequent trading down to 46¾c, closing at that bid. Other months were not named. The small cash offerings met with moderate disposition. No. 2 to go to store ruling steady at 43½c and samples at 46@48½c, with No. 3 at 40c. Total cash sales 7 cars. Exports at New York were 16,430 bu. Barley averaged fully steady, with a moderate call for the better grades, suitable for malting, while thin and light weight samples, though scarce, were dull. The rather small offerings met with disposition from on board at 39@49c for No. 3 and 52@63c for No. 4. Total transactions 60 cars, part to arrive.

Provisions were more active, and much stronger, in sympathy with hogs, the receipts of which at the six points were nearly one-fifth less than for the corresponding day last year. Also packers reported an excellent shipping demand for product. The Anglo led in the buying of lard, and then there was an active demand for pork by Chandler, Baldwin, Norton, Wheeler, Cutler, and "the Packing Company," the first named taking about 10,000 brls. It was thought probable that much of the recent buying of pork was for the Englishmen who assayed to run a deal last October. May pork opened 25c higher, at $10.17½, advanced to $10.35, sold off 10c, and closed at $10.27½, with June 25c premium, and this month at about 20c discount. Lard sold 5c higher, to $6.15 for May, and closed at 6.10 bid, with 30.00 bid for this month. June sold at 6.12½@6.15, and September at $6.35@6.37½, and were relatively quiet, and only firm at $4.97½@5.00 for May, closing at the range with June at $5.02½ and this month at about $4.85. August ribs sold at $5.12½@5.15. Cash sales included 1,650 tcs lard at $6.05@6.07½; 50,000 lbs green hams at 8½c, 10,000 lbs green shoulders, New York cut, at $4.25@4.30, and 90 brls beef hams at $13.00.

Transactions included 50,000 lbs choice city tallow at 4½c.

Millstuff offerings were confined to bran, the market ruling firm. A few cars sold at $9.75@10.00, partly to arrive.

Flaxseed was inactive in the absence of offerings, with $1.48 bid for No. 1 cash, indicating a fully steady to firm tone; May nominally $1.49. Posted receipts were limited to two cars, with 1,500 bu shipped. Timothy seed proved dull, tending to weakness. A few cars sold for March delivery at $1.24, or 5c decline, with $1.27 bid for May. Cash offerings included a number of lots which had been carried over from the earlier part of the week, and with no competitive bidding could be purchased only at outside prices, were slow. Common to prime went at $1.10@1.24. Clover seed was unchanged, with a number of small sales at $2.30@3.12½ for fair to good; mammoth sold at $3.25 and futures were not quotable.

In the markets for street produce a moderate business was recorded, prices showing no material change, cheese averaging firm and butter nearly steady. There was the usual trade in green fruits, orange sales passing in small parcels, at steady prices, were quiet but firm; the weather throughout almost the entire winter proved unfavorable for keeping this fruit, and holders have been subjected to severe losses by reason of decay consequent upon the wet and damp atmosphere so much of the time. Receip